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SUN BIDS GOOD-BYE TO THE SEA

CONGRESSITES' WEDDING

The marriage of Chi: Chengalva Royan with Sri Nagabhushanammal, both well-known Congress workers, was celebrated recently. After marriage ceremony messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Rajaji, congratulating the couple were read.

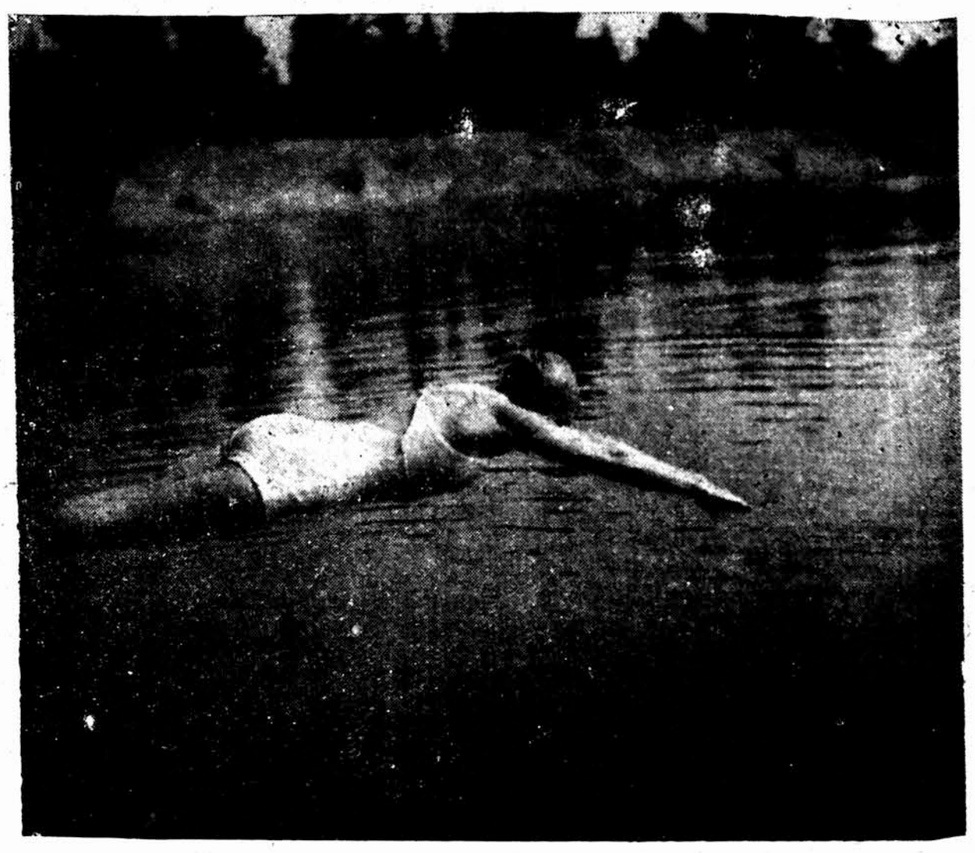
Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, M. A., Ph.D. (Edinburgh), Ph. D. (Lond.), Assistant Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, and Miss Sita Devadoss, M.A. (Cantab.), eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Sir David, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court and Lady Devadoss, whose marriage took place recently in Kodaikanal.

MARCH TO HYDE PARK

Spinsters rallied in London to demand pensions at 55, instead of 65. Here is a section marching to Hyde Park.

Miss Florence White (on right) examining some of the placards carried by demonstrators.

Prague is resort-hunters' paradise. Fair campers resting at a beauty spot.



A plunge a day keeps the heat-wave away. This seems to be this fair camper's maxim.

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BOMBAY: JUNE 27, 1937.

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

STORY OF "PATSY"

THE UNLUCKY

ELEPHANT

CHAPTER ONE

Some animals are born lucky. Bad fortune never pursues them, After untroubled lives they depart this world without a wrinkle or a gray hair to show for their presence on earth.

Other animals are forever experiencing tough luck. They just never get the breaks. With luckless feet they instinctively tread on all Fate's banana peels and, without quite knowing what it's all about, go skidding into Old Man Trouble.

Such an animal was The Patsy, a young female elephant I brought out of Ceylon some years ago. (In the Far East the term 'The Patsy' is still widely used to designate the one—man, woman, child or beast—who is forever getting the worst of it). No living creature I have handled in many years as a collector of animals, birds and reptiles for the zoos and circuses had a run of bad luck comparable to this elephant's.

They Looked Harmless

The fates started plotting against The Patsy when three natives of Ceylon—Singhalese—set out one day from Kandy for the interior. Harmless-looking natives they were, too. Aside from work-knives they carried no equipment with them as they stepped into the jungle, anyone observing them and guessing at their vocation would hardly have written them down as elephant-catchers Yet that's what they were.

In India, Burmah and Siam the capturing of live elephants is an elaborate process frequently calling for the services of hundreds of men and much equipment. The elephants are rounded up and driven into a keddah or corral. In Ceylon, where they are content to catch one elephant at a time, the method is much simpler, as witness the performance of the three Singhalese.

Shortly after stepping into the jungle the trio started plucking lalang, a tall wiry grass. They also cut down jungle creepers, stripping off and retaining the outer peeling and throwing the rest away. As they walked along they busied themselves with the task—a simple one for these experts—of weaving these tough jungle fibres into a rope. On they moved plucking the raw material and, when it was ready for use, braiding and twisting it in the prescribed Ceylonese manner.

After two or three days of this, in the course of which they slept in the jungle and lived largely on wild fruits, they had a rope about seventy-five feet long and about two inches in diameter—a rope neat and pliable and of well-nigh incredible strength.

Locating The Herd

Then they entered upon the second phase of their job. It was the business of locating a small herd of wild elephants. This accomplished, they calmly proceeded with the next step, the ticklish task of getting the herd headed toward a narrow, wooded ravine (which these men had found convenient once before in their elephant-catching exploits). In carrying out this part of the assignment the trio from Kandy had to bring all their knowledge of pachyderm reactions into play. Occasionally one of them would sneak around the herd, remaining in view just long enough for the animals to see him and get it through their heads, in case they had any doubts, that they were being pursued.

In a chase such as this, the quarry frequently veers off the course and has to be worked back cautiously to the right direction. This requires a tremendous amount of patience, a quality in which the Singhalese are not lacking.

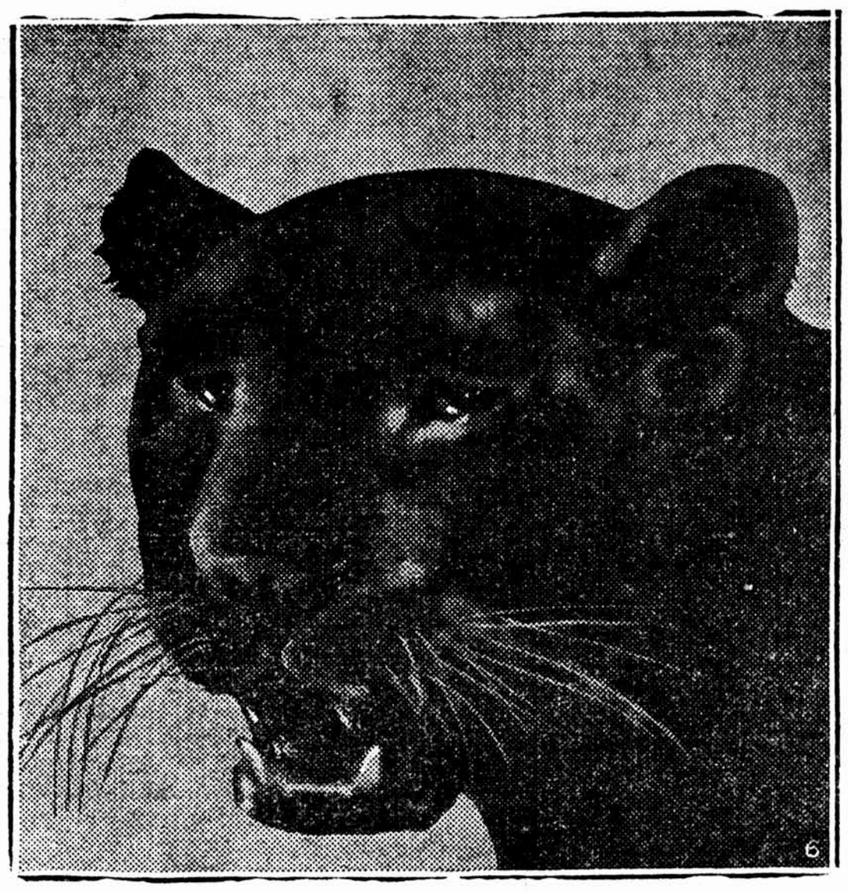
Once they had the herd definitely headed for the ravine, two of the men ran around till they stood facing the far side of the gorge toward which the animals were moving. When the beasts were inside the borders of the narrow opening the Singhalese pair dashed forward till they were directly in front of the herd, jumping up and down, frantically waving their arms and emitting ear-splitting shouts designed to halt the elephants in their tracks with a suddenness sure to result in a jam.

A Crazy Dance

The man who remains behind in an operation of this kind is the one who is handiest with the rope. He also has to be the nerviest of the three, for his is no feat of long-distance roping. His rope is much too heavy and cumbersome for such work, and besides, these natives know nothing about lassoing.

As the snouting and arm-waving pair started their crazy dance, the elephants suddenly halted in their flight, rearing up on their hind legs and emitting snorts of dismay. The ravine was now chocked with milling, trumpeting elephants struggling to work their way out of the wedge. The man with the rope, the working end of which consisted of a big loop, had been waiting for this moment. His job was to slip cautiously in among the panic-stricken herd and get the loop around the upraised leg of one of the churning and jostling pack—an animal in or near the last row that wasn't too big to handle. Hastily looking over

(Continued on page 47)



Spitfire in one of his meanest moods. Black Leopard in all fury.

A Thought For The Day

The desire to cringe before superiority of some kind survives probably in two-thirds of the human race. It is found at times in an exaggerated form even in the highest circles. Mankind must have its figure-heads.

—SIR CHARLES MALLET.

HE BRINGS 'EM BACK ALIVE IN WILD CARGOES: A Portrait Study of Frank Buck by the Distinguished Artist, Pierre Nuyttens.

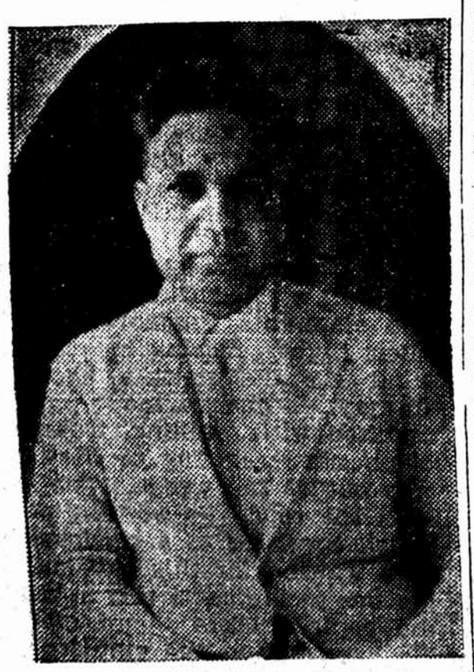
ATTACK ON NANGA PARVAT

Why The German Expedition Of 1934 Failed; Mistakes Which Should Be Avoided

By G. D. Joshi, Organising Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club.

The Nanga Parvat disaster in which a majority of German expeditionists, including leader Wein were crushed under the weight of an avalanche, is once again a cruel reminder of the victory of the mountain over man. It is the series of failures to conquer the Parvat.

Previously there had been two unsuccessful attempts on Nanga-Parvat in 1932 and 1934 respectively by the Germans, under the leadership of late Herr Willy Merkle, who was an engineer of Railways at Munich and who lost his life with his companions and partners, in 1934, in an attempt to conquer the peak. The German Expedition of that year resulted in a woeful tragedy.



Dr. B. N. Kaul, Head of the Department of Economics Punjab University who has been appointed as an Expert to the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nation in Geneva. He is sailing on the 15th July to take up his new post.

The leader with his three companions and six Sherpas from Darjeeling, perished.

It may be recalled that a party of 13 Germans, 37 Bhotias and Sherpas from Darjeeling and the same number of Baltis porters from Kashmere, set up a base camp near the snow line and carried out the veritable ascent of mountain over higher regions, to reach the summit.

The Geographical survey of their progress, climbing achievements and tragedy have been mentioned in a book, written by Fritz Betchtold, a member of the party, who actually took part in the higher climbing. The original text of the book is in German, Its English version is published by Messrs. John Murray & Co., London. I have studied the English version and have examined its contents minutely. It is, of course, difficult to form an opinion and pass immediate judgment, so long as one actually does not share the venture on the spot, still one can easily determine with some certainty the reasons for their failure.

Mistakes Of 1934

In this article, I will review the progress as how the German party of 1934 made their attempt towards the peak and what dire consequence due to certain mistakes on their part, they sustained. In view of the present disaster I am sanguine, the public as well as the climbing party, will find it most interesting.

The synopsis of the entire attempt of 1934, on Nanga-Parvat, according to the official book, is as follows:—

"A party of 13 Germans, including 3 scientists and 3 Tyrole climbers, under the leadership of Willy Merkle, started from Germany in two groups at intervals. They all assembled at Srinagar, Kashmere, on May 1, 1934. They had 570 loads of luggage weighing about 7 tons, with them, for which they engaged about 600 porters including 37 Darjeeling Himalayan porters, generally known as "Himalayan Tigers." From Srinagar, the party started on Houseboats for Bandipur, where porters took over charge of the loads, whence the great journey started. First they moved towards North-East and then North-West and then, turned direct South. Their intermediary halting stations, till they arrived at the base-camp were 1-Kuragbal, 2-Curais, 3-Peshawari, 4-Burzil Chauki, 5 Sardarkothi, 6-Chilam, 7-Godhai, 8-Gurikot, 9-Astor, 10-Dakshin, 11-Dolan, 12-Bunji, 13-Tilichi, 14-Rikhiet Bridge (Indus), 15-Tato Village, 16-Fairy-Meadow (10,500) Temporary Basecamp (10,800) and then Basecamp (13,012) which was established on May 26. The journey was interesting except a bit tiresome at two notable passes, the Tragbal Pass (12,000) and the Burzil Pass (13,800), which they easily crossed and also acclamatised themselves.

First Assault

The plans for the establishment of the higher camps, so far contemplated were undertaken. Merkle, at first, ordered Mullritter, Wieland and Betchtold to inspect

Som Nath Chopra Student of Dayal Singh College Lahore who stood first in B. A. Exam.

the sight for camp I, (14650) and film Ice-falls and Seracs on their way. They chose a suitable sight for camp I, and reported favourable snow conditions. Wieland returned the same day to the base camp in an exhausted state due to fatigue, but Mullritter and Betchtold remained there and returned next afternoon, after a slow acclimatization. The same day Peter Aschenbrenner, and Erwin Schneider with 12 porters started for an attack to reach camp IV. Next day, they were supported by Wilzenbach and Drexel. Again on June 2, two days later, Sangster. Mullritter, Betchtold and Bernard (Doctor) set out to reinforce the advance guard with 21 porters. On June 1, the first party erected camp II (17550. On June 3, camp III (19400) was established by the first four and the progress went on till the June 7, camp IV (20300) was pitched by the efforts of Drexel and Wilzenbach with the help of the first four. At this stage, Drexel immediately got ill and had to return down, while at camp II, his condition worstened. Doctor was called up from camp I and help was soon sought from camp III, but it was vacant. All had gone to camp IV. Similarly camp I was also not well-provisioned and well-equipped. Doctor diagnosed pneumonia and wanted oxygen, but was not available either at camp III or camp I, so, special messengers went down to base-camp and brought it next morning at 3 a.m., while the patient died at 9,20 p.m. on the previous night. Thus ended the first attempt. The whole assault was called off for the time being, when the funeral rites of the deceased were performed on the morain near the Busecamp.

Second Assault

On June 12, the preparation for the Second assault began while, Lewa, the Darjeeling Sardar with Baltic porters left Basecamp under the supervision of Kapp and Friar. A few days later Lewa returned with the news that out of 10 Baltis at the higher camps, 7 have fallen sick, who on their return, when, examined by the Doctor, were found fit, but ultimately were dismissed and their kits taken back. At camp II, Pasang No. 2, also, got ill. In spite of the porters' strike and transport difficulty, the party was overwhelmed by another trouble and it was the dearth of foodstuff for porters. The consignment of Tsampa (porters') high altitude food) did not arrive in time due to the snow storm, which blocked the two passes on their way. Thus precious one week passed without any activity at the lower camps and successful prospects of climbing definitely delayed.

Re-equipped once more as they were, on June 22 six Europeans and 14 porters took on their heel for the attack fror the base. On June 25, they reached camp IV, (20,300) on June 26, they examined the site for camp V. On June 28, Wieland, Sangster and Kuhn arrived at camp IV from below with a view to support the first guard of six. Here, at camp III, Kuhn got ill and returned down. Here the advance party established the camp V (21,950) and camp IV was in full bustle.

Final Attack

On July 1, early in the morning the final assault was undertaken by Merkle, Wieland, Sangster, Aschenbrenner, Welzenbach, Schneider and Betchtold, who easily occupied camp V (21950). On June 2, they tackled the slope towards the Rikhiet peak (23196) but, eturned to camp V in the evening to take rest. Next morning Mullritter felt unwell and was sent down to camp IV. On July 3, the party occupied the Rikhiet peak. A this stage Willi Welzenbatch felt uneasiness but they proceeded on. On July 4, they all spurted towards Silbersattle and established camp VI (22318). Here, Nima Palton and Angetjeeng were caught by illness. On July 5, the party established camp VII (23570) at a place named "Whipped-Cream." A night's stay at this camp brought trouble. They were overtaken by uneasiness. Temperature was 27 frost. In the morning of July 6, Tundu and Narbu, also, fell sick. Betchtold took them down to camp IV. The strength of porters now reduced from 17 to II at camp VII. On July 7, while higher regions were safe and camp VII was active for further advancement, Bernard and Mullritter started from camp II to camp IV with Lewa and Angetjeeng but were repulsed back by the violent snow-storm. It rained and snowed heavily in the lower regions. The monsoon wind reached there. On July 8, it seemed, the party established camp VIII (24446) but could not stay there. On the same evening Schneider and Aschenbrenner returned to

Subandhu N. Muzmdar obtained air-craft wireless operator's licence. He is the first to get this award from the aeronautical training centre, India.

camp VI, near Silbersattle. The weather changed immediately and took up a serious turn. It snowed and stormed heavily in lower as well as higher regions. No one ventured to come out from the tents. It was decided to get down on July 8. Merkle ordered to return. Schneider and Aschenbrenner with Pinzo Narbu, Nima Dorze and Pasang were ordered to start first and cut out steps for their return journey, the previous steps being levelled by the night's snowing, and others to follow them. The weather worstened. The Monsoon raging in lower regions so far, reached in higher regions. The others could not follow Schneider and Aschenbenner remained at camp VII, while the former came to camp VI on the same day. Those at camp VII, had to face extra snow conditions. The ultimate result was that Willy, Uli and Welzenbach died between camp VII and camp VI. Out of the 11 porters 6 died between camp VII and camp VI on their way back. The difficulties they faced were enormous. The lower camps tried several times to reach higher camps but in vain. Each time their attempts were thwarted back. The monsoon raged vehemently. Till July 16, they heard human voices crying and shrieking with the gust of wind but afterwards snow and storm and nothing else.

In this way, the defeated party returned on August I, ofter evacuating the lower camps, with a load of 150 porters. The 3 scientists, who were carrying their in-

(Continued on page 46)

Britain's Youth Hostels

From Township to township, o'er down and by the village . . .
Fair, far have we wandered and long was the day;
But now cometh eve at the end of the village,
Where over the grey wall the church riseth grey.
There is wind in the twilight; in the white road before us
The straw from the ox-yard is blowing about us:
The moon's rim is rising, a star glitter over us,
And the vane on the spire top is swinging in doubt.
(WILLIAM MORRIS.)

We had covered nearly twenty miles and had left a number of villages behind us. William Morris' beautiful landscape stood before us. We had been walking the best part of the day and it was getting dark and chilly. The day had been long and sunny. All we needed was a bed and some food to make it a "perfect day". We reached our destination—Youth Hostel, Holmbury, St. Mary, when a clock in the distance struck seven. We were greeted by a cheerful and a hearty hallo and the Warden's friendly hand shake. Inside there was light and warmth and good companionship.

It was the end of a perfect day. and the beginning of a very pleasant evening. And the memory of that day has been a cherished possession ever since.

OPEN AIR ACTIVITIES.

That was my first contact with this wonderful scheme of Youth Hostels in Great Britain.

The Youth Hostels' Association of England and Wales was formed in 1930. Cycling and walking became very popular after the War and the development and growth of Y. H. A. are bound up with these and with the growth of open air activities. It was started by a joint effort of various out of door organisation. It has the support of the National Council of Social Services and is based on the model of the German Jugenderbergen.

WEEK-END VISITS.

During the 19th century there was steady drift to the towns and town life. Since the War there has been a reaction against that and the young people are disinclined to be confined within the city bounds Cycling and walking are the means of escape and each week-end young girls and boys in their hundreds go out into the country. They flee from crowded streets to seek green fields and breath fresh air. They go tramping off the beaten track. This is one of the cheapest and healthiest way of enjoying a brief holiday and seeing the country—perceive there are birds in the trees and fish in the streams. Meet people in the villages—real people of flesh and blood people who greet you with a smile and a friendly nod.

GERMANY GIVES LEAD.

The term "Youth Hostel", though comparatively new to England, originated in Germany some twenty-five years ago. Youth Hostels as they are known all over the Continent and in England came into being when Herr Richard Schirrmann opened the first one in Germany in 1909. Herr Schirrmann was a school teacher who conceived the idea of wandering about Germany with school children. His only need was cheap and comfortable accommodation, but he did not find it easy to get it: and because he did not get what he wanted, and what suited his purse and his requirements he set about to provide such accommodation himself. He started with the spare school rooms. He used the farm buildings and empty barns and converted them into simple living apartments. His scheme spread rapidly. Slowly the scope of the scheme was enlarged. In the beginning it was limited to school children. But very soon it was enlarged so as to include those, who while young were no longer school children. The aftermath of the War gave the movement another push. Germany was impoverished and youth had to economise in recreation as in everything else. The Jugenderbergen became very popular Later on Herr Schirrmann was assisted by the Government. Many of the fine old castles and baronial mansions which were at that time unoccupied were placed at his disposal

To-day the German Youth Hostels number over 2,500 and over 700 of them are actually owned by the Youth Hostels, Association of Germany.

BRITAIN FOLLOWS

Britain followed suit in 1930, when the first Youth Hostels were opened by some Mersyside enthusiasts in Wales. With the aid of the National Council of Social Services. the Carneige Trustees, and many other public spirited people, the movement in this country has gone from strength to strength. To-day it has a membership of nearly 60,000, and can offer the use of nearly 300 Hostels.

The membership is open to both sexes and costs very little. It is half a crown for those under twenty five and five shillings for those over twenty-five. This confirms the right to use the Hostels on payment of one shilling for each night's stay.

With a few exceptions, each Hostel is equipped with cooking stoves, utensils and crockery. Members can prepare their own meals if they wish to do so. but it is possible to buy breakfast and supper at extremely moderate charges.

There is a common room to talk and read. A number of books and magazines are to be found scattered here and there. There are separate dormitories for each sex. Blankets and pillows are provided but members must use their own sleeping bags and do their own chores

These are. as it were. the minimum facilities. Much more is available at a large number of other Hostels. and the Hostels that have been newly built. There is running hot and cold water in the kitchens and bath rooms. There are showers and swimming pools. Electric cookers and kettles are provided

PROMOTING TRAVELS.

The chief object laid down by the association reads something like this: To help all, but especially those who are young, to a greater knowledge care and love of the country side. particularly by providing hostels, or other simple accommodation for them in 'their travels'.

It must be clearly understood that these Hostels are not just cheap "lodging houses" or "inns" or anything of that sort. "These cheap lodgings are provided as means and not as an end." And the rules are framed in order to make this possible. No one is allowed to stay more than three consecutive nights at a Hotsel. The Hostels are closed between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the evening. Everybody must be in by nine and the "lights-out" hour is ten thirty. Most of the visitors are in by seven or seven thirty. Immediately they get busy with preparing their meals. After dinner they have to do their own washing up and cleaning.

Step out and step up,
On your wanderings. friend!
With a morsel to sun.
And a trifle to spend.

To learn that the storm
Is as good as the sun.
And the winds can blow warm
And cold where they run.

But your body's your own.
On the up and the down.
With the earth for your throne
And air for your crown

Step out and step up.
On your wanderings friend!
And come in for a cup
And a bed at night.

And a night of peace is over and refreshed they all wake up with the morning sun. Baths. Breakfast. Everybody is busy. One by one they all disappear. On they go, wandering to some other village, some other beautiful landscape. White road before them, light of heart and purse. O! it is so tempting and interesting. A bed in the bush with the stars to see.....bread I dip in the river!

But the thing does not end there. The Association aims at making a contribution on the most natural terms towards a better understanding between the younger people of the different classes, opinions, and nationalities. Youth Hostels attract a very large number of University students. Factory and artisan workers are drawn in. And these groups of people have a chance of coming in contact with the tillers of the soil. It is, therefore, possible to glean views on all topics from individuals of widely different upbringing and outlook. Drawn together by the common tie of membership with all its implications, they join each other in the common room, and pool their varying experiences.

Tramping and cycling require effort and enthusiasm and breed Esprit De Corps. Healthier bodies and minds for a large number of the nation's youth is the other important aim of those who are running the Association. And all these lead to the promotion of closer sympathy between the town and country folk and a better understanding by the former of the peculiar problems of the laber.

GLORY OF OPEN SPACES.

And above all: the Glory of the Open Spaces: and in the words of Russell there is no life like it, this living in the clean fresh air of the country..... Truly our greatest blessings are very cheap .....and who amongst us will dare refute it? Sunlight, water and the rain, freshening winds and the air we breathe, speech, sight, love, friendship slumber and the starlight night.....all are ours without the asking or praying. Do we ever give it thought? Do our students bother about these? I wonder .....

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Dogs Of War

By Miss ZEBUNISSA ALI.

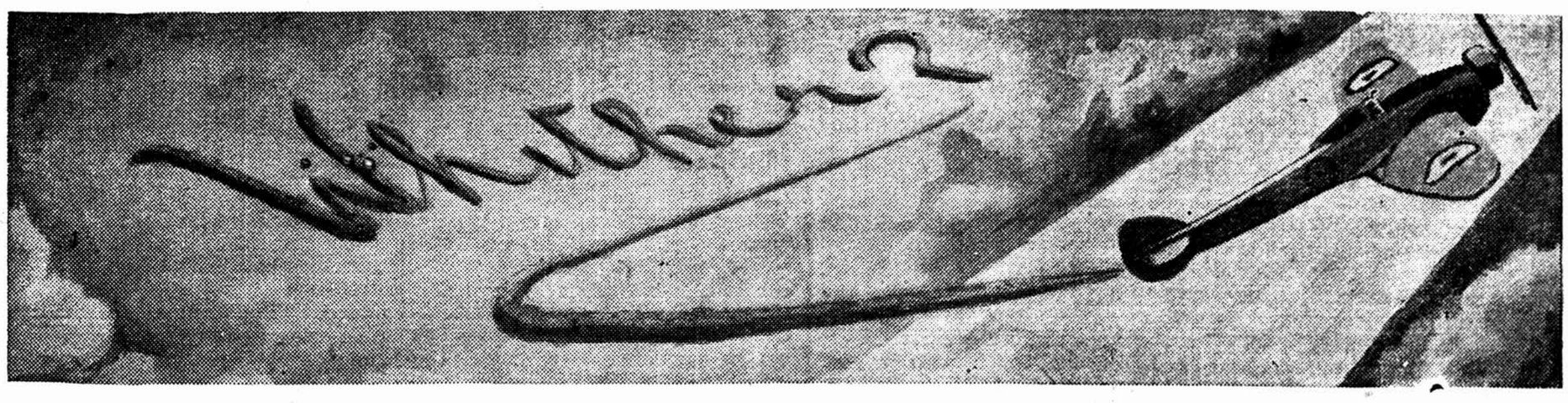
Last night as I lay sleeping I had a vision
The details of which I remember with great precision.
The Dogs of War stood outside the gate
Mouths foaming, eyes filled with malignant hate;
Pulling and gnashing at their reins,
Trying their level best to break their chains.
Holding them stood the dark skeleton, Death,
Ugly and smiling with an icy breath;
Grinning a diabolical grin the while
For perhaps he already saw the dead begin to pile.
After him followed Disease and Madness,
Hate, Rage, Despair and unutterable Sadness.
There they stood casting their shadows over the world,
Waiting impatiently for the banner of War to be unfurl'd.
Just within the gates stood Peace, sadly
Watching us mortals as we lectured madly.
Slowly she prepared from this world to depart
While she wept with infinite pity in her heart.
I held my breath, would these foul things
Enter our world and destroy both men and kings?
With fear-filled eyes I waited and behold,
The traitor came from the world and sold
Peace for some gold.....
In rushed the Beasts of War foaming at their mouths
And from the betrayed world arose horrible shouts
A sound of wailing echoed thro ugh the land
As all over the earth ran that blood-thirsty band.
Sick to death I turned my eyes away
And looking up to heaven I began to pray.
When next I looked at the poor, suffering world
Where man had the banner of Hate unfurl'd
I saw desolution everywhere.....
Souls in anguish, mothers and wives bereft,
Tears and broken hearts were all that were left.

—"Twentieth Century".

BUSINESS DIPLOMATS

His Excellency Mr. Jesse Isidore Straus, the former ambassador of the U.S.A. in Paris, is the owner of large stores in New York. The ambassador Stetson is the owner of hat-business of the same name, famous throughout the world; the ex-ambassador Willys is a motor-car manufacturer (Willys Knight): others, like the late Morgenthau the elder, were bankers, etc.

It is, indeed, a frequent practice in the United States to give ambassadorial posts to personal friends of the President, so that professional diplomats have little chance of reaching the top of the hierarchy. "It's we who are the true outsiders of the 'profession'" —bitterly commented a Councillor of the Embassy to a United States consul. "If I had known that before, I would have begun as a grocer, so as to be sure of eventually becoming an ambassador."—"Marianne, Paris."



UNDER THE SHADOW OF SCIENCE

The Outlook For The Future Of Mankind

By DR. BYRAM TALOOKDAR

If there is one name we can give to the Twentieth century which is more fitting than any other, it is the Age of Reaction. morality, conventions, business, art, wherever we turn our eyes, we find the brazen hall-mark of a violent reaction stamped in unmistakable fashion. Our minds have been turning at a tangent from tradition and custom, but to-day, in 1937, we are no longer on the verge of a discovery, we are in the very vortex of a whirling, shrieking maelstorm; and if you were to ask for the root cause of these fundamental changes in man's outlook, the answer is not far to seek—it is found in the one word. "Science".

From the earliest times Science won for itself a prestige which its passionate search for truth entirely deserved. The Chinese Emperors left off molesting the Jesuits when they found that the latter predicted eclipses more accurately than the Chinese astronomers. Yet, the more we have advanced in knowledge the more we realise that there is still more to be known. This has made Science humble; and it may seem rather odd that, just when the man in the street has begun to believe thoroughly in Science, the man in the laboratory has begun to lose his faith.

Time And Space

Science has dethroned man from his self-made pedestal. The new discoveries of Time and Space have lowered him from the once supreme position he held. It was believed that all this play of the Universe was intentionally staged for man, that man was the purpose and aim of all creation. That myth has now been exploded entirely. Space has been found to be so enormous and each star such a vast solar system of its own that man's glory has been completely robbed from him. Man has become a mere speck in all this infinite vastness. It does not seem possible any longer that the Universe was built for man. The creation of man seems to have been accidental almost, like the creation of any other animal.

Such a Science does not cater to our spiritual aspects at all. Sir James Jean's theory of the Universe is so reduced to mathematical formulae that the entire glamour of the stellar space is lost to us in a mere square root or a plus or minus sign. And then will it be a wonder if we wake up one day to find that the beginning of Time has been discovered—Baby Time with a baby forelock and a baby sickle, playing on the margin of eternity? It will all be so funny!

The End Of The Universe

But the Second Law of Thermodynamics tells us that things are not going to be so funny after all. Though Thermodynamics only means heat-energy, it stands upon us like a nightmare. According to this law, all inequalities tend to become equal in nature, so that what is hot passes its heat or energy into that which is cold until both are of the same temperature. This means that one day the earth will become too cold for human habitation.

A different theory supposes that the Universe is a kind of big grandfather's clock which has been wound up once and which is still going. When this winding runs down there will be an end of everything—an end of light and an end of darkness. Another fantastic idea about the end of the Universe is the one entertained by a certain Bishop. He very much fears lest a naughty boy scientist should some day blow up the whole world by touching off the 'fuse' while making experiments. The cause for his immediate fear is the discovery of hidden forces of energy in the atom. Two Cambridge scientists recently succeeded in spliting the atom, and it is said that the energy released from only one atom is sufficient to drive a luxury liner across the Atlantic. But scientists assure us that the world is foolproof that way.

The Enemy Of War

Science is a two-edged sword; it cuts both ways. If we make a wrong use of it that is certainly our look-out. During the last few years it has multiplied man's physical powers enormously and thus increased both his capacity for construction and destruction. But that should give us no cause for terror, for this very power of Science is the safeguard for the future. Science is now the enemy of all war. Men's senses were not opened by either religion or philosophy. The preachings of these were cast to the wind and men continued to fight against one another like so many wild beasts.

Now, however, the Great War has taught us a lesson. The price we paid was very high. We have become wise in the wake of intense destruction. That wisdom has come is seen from recent events in the Far and Near East. The European nations were not ever-ready to jump into the medley of Japan and China or Italy and Abyssinia, for in their heart of hearts they were afraid of entering into another world war. It is not so much wisdom perhaps as fear, but whatever it is, this is the beneficial effect of Science.

Recently we have read of the invention of the American who claims to be able to crush any place from a thousand miles away. This should now be the death-blow to all war, else man is a great fool, indeed.

A New God

Amidst all these upheavals and changes one very natural question is asked—what will happen to religion? Science has altered the philosophic and religious conception of mankind. It has created a stupendous advance in man's conception of God and paved the way for a sublimer view of the world and man's place and destiny in it. The anthropomorphic God of yesterday, the God of human passions, frailties, caprices and whims, is fast disappearing; and with Him the old duty. . .to propitiate Him, so that He may be induced to treat you, either in this world or the next, or in both, better than He treats your neighbour. The American scientist, Millikan, believes that to-day there is a diminishing prevalence of these medieval, essentially childish, and essentially selfish ideas. "The new God is the God of Law and Order; the new duty, to know that order and to get into harmony with it, to learn how to make the world a better place for mankind to live in, not merely to save your individual soul". We are carried away by this sweeping wave of optimism until we bump into the very realistic picture painted for us by Bertrand Russell in one of his books.

Will Science Rule Men

If society is based upon the so-called ideals of "scientific technique", it is just possible that the result may not be a very happy one. As society advances the individual tends to become subordinated to the society as a whole, and it is not entirely visionary to suppose that the men of the future will be divided into two classes, the governors and the governed. Biology will have advanced to such an extent that man will be produced externally almost, with the talents or brains requisite for certain work. The governed class will consist of people who can take no initiative of their own, and they will be made quite content with their lot. Synthetic food will be in use, and emotions, sentimentalism and Shakespeare will be banned. Sexual relations between men and women will be entirely without any restraint. Only ten per cent. of the women will be reserved for the reproduction of the human race, and the duties of motherhood will be removed from their shoulders. All the children will be brought up by the State; they will be subjected to the most rigorous scientific training and they will not be allowed to question the authority of Science and its scriptures. Manual workers will be discouraged from serious thought of any kind. They will be provided with frivolous amusements to trifle away their leisure hours. In fact, for the gratification of the few, the rest of mankind will be made machines. They will be robots acting under the instructions of the dictators.

This will never do—a world without poetry, without joy, without mysticism! A humdrum routine! Does our knowledge of psychology tell us that man will accept such a world? It will result in a revolution bigger than all the revolutions of history, or perhaps the Bishop's dream will come true. Some naughty boy in the governed class, who has been subjected to gross injustice will discover for himself the atomic fuse, and one day touch it off, shattering the world into a thousand bits.

Such is the curve along which our Science is leading us—and at a terrific velocity too. And yet, after all has been said and done, it may not turn out to be so bad as all that. We may have learned to live wisely, a million times more wisely than we are doing now. In Huxley's words, our aim should be to "have life, and have it more abundantly". If we succeed in conforming to this aim we shall lead happy lives indeed. But who is to dip into the future and find out the answer to the question "Whither mankind?".

Nature's Underground Studio

Mexico's Wonder Caves Beneath A Scorching Desert

By far the most thrilling spectacle we have seen in over 7,000 miles of journeying—or ever expect to see—is the underworld called Carlsbad Caverns, hidden deep beneath the scorching desert of New Mexico, writes Meyer Berger in "New York Times Magazine".

Jim White, a cowboy who rode herd with Will Rogers in his youth, discovered the caverns in 1901; tried to raise dol. 3,000 with which to buy them but couldn't. The caverns were taken over by the United States, under proclamation by President Coolidge, were made accessible by safe trails and were lighted by masters of the art. Then they were opened to the public.

Some time this Summer the caverns will receive their millionth visitor. Seven hundred and fifty feet under the earth, by the Great Rock of Ages, Governor Clyde Tingley of New Mexico will preside at a simple ceremony as the millionth visitor approaches and Jim White will look on as a mere spectator.

It is far better that it has worked out that way. Nature toiled for more than 60,000,000 years in those underground studios to create some of her most awesome miracles. They were never meant to become the property of one man. Jim White seems to sense that; shrugs his shoulders like a true cowboy philosopher, and is just as proud of the caverns as if he did own them.

Vision Of Creation

Carlsbad Caverns lie under the Guadalupe Mountains, the jagged-edged limestone peaks that soar up from the desert in South-eastern New Mexico. The limestone formed, as nearly as scientists can tell, about 200,000,000 years ago, when an arm of the ocean reached into the interior of the State.

Great upheavals and earth folds, the same ones that thrust the Rockies above the sea, pushed the Guadalupe range against the sky. Deep fissures and cracks were left in the limestone and rain water percolated through. Through the millions of years that followed, by the slow process of removal by solution, the caverns were hollowed out.

Gigantic blocks of limestone, measuring hundreds of feet and weighing hundreds of thousands of tons fell from the roof of the caverns. You meet them in your seven-and-one-half-mile journey under the earth. Ground water grooved bottomless ravines, hollowed out great lakes. And the work of creation still goes on.

You see the seepage crawling down the giant stalactites—forms of indescribable beauty resembling cathedral spires, snow-covered pines, hideous monsters such as infest nightmares, plant forms, whole cities, towns, draperies human shapes from infant to colossal size—infinite variety.

Where water has entered openings faster than it could be evaporated, the excess has dripped to the cavern floors. The evaporation process there has built up stalagmites, the forms that rise out of the ground instead of depending from the ceilings. Nowhere in the world are there weirder works of sculpture. Ten billion mad artists could not duplicate the collection.

Wonder Music

One Summer night, as dusk fell on the desert, Jim White was startled by a great column of black smoke belching out of the mountain. Stumbling through desert growth he faced a yawning black pit; heard the beat of countless wings. The "black smoke" was a flight of 3,000,000 bats, issuing from the caverns for their nightly raid on desert insects.

Jim White watched the bat flight for three hours (so can you, any Summer night) and when it ended, crawled to the edge of the hole. He built a great bonfire; dropped flaming sticks into the cave and saw them vanish into tiny firefly lights, almost 200 feet down, before they struck, and bounced. Night came on. Jim White went back to the Lucas ranch, three miles away.

The story of Jim White's subsequent exploration of the caverns makes Jules Verne's "Journey to the Centre of the Earth" a very puny business. It is a tall of exploration awaiting the pen of a master. His crude oil lamp burned out. He went mad with fear in the chambers rising 300 feet from the floor, as the contorted monsters seemed to leap at him in the last flicker before the dark closed in.

"I heard strange noises", he'll tell you. "Sleigh bells, chimes coming from near and far away. I heard street-car gongs; some one practising on a piano."

He knows now that the music was no dream symphony. It came from the slender stalactites, as invisible bats struck them with their wing tips. Each formation gives off a different note when you strike it lightly with a fingernail. The notes range from the tiniest tinkle to a deep bass. Government officials tell you that they would never permit a violinist to practice in the caverns, for that reason. The music from the strings would shatter some of the stalactites.

Jim White used rope ladders and primitive lamps to find his way about in the caves. He left carbon smudges and string leads to guide him back. You don't have to do that to-day. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior provides a ranger for every thirty guests. The trails that descend into the earth to a depth of 750 feet are wide enough for two abreast. On the steep there are hand-rails.

There are twenty-four lighting switches in the seven and one half miles of cavern that are open to the public. The leading ranger throws the switches that light the way 1,000 feet ahead. The ranger at the tail end shuts them off as the tourist line passes and you look back on impenetrable darkness. It gives you a faint idea of what Jim White went through with his crude oil lamp.

Cave Of Bats

No matter what the temperature is out in the open—it's usually hot as blazes in the New Mexico sun—the temperature in the caverns remains at 56 degrees. You need a coat or a sweater once you get on the trail that slopes down to the mouth of the cave, about 170 feet. At the bottom of the slope the party stops, a ranger mounts one of the giant limestone blocks and explains what you may expect.

Back of you, in total darkness is the Cave of the Bats. No one enters there. The bats hibernate from October to March; begin to stir out for food again about May 15. They always pour out at sundown and always get back at dawn. There are five species, with the Mexican free-tailed bats predominating. They average from seven to eight inches in wingspread; and the 3,000,000 consume more than eleven tons of insects in a single night.

You get some idea of the number of bats when you learn that after Jim White's discovery a succession of dealers in fertilizer mined more than 100,000 tons of guano from the bat caves in a few years. The stuff was used to enrich the yield of citrus fields.

As the ranger begins his lecture you look up, 170 feet toward the great hole through which you entered. Down where you stand in the chill air, mystery breathes upon you. You cannot take your eyes off the stalactites that festoon the ceiling far overhead. The formations, the ranger tells you, grew at the rate of one cubic inch every century. Some are ten or twelve feet long, but they're mere infants compared to the ones that lie deeper in the caverns.

Finally the lecture ends. The echoes flee up the sides of the towering, irregular walls and cathedral arches, back toward the blackness of the Bat Cave. A light switch is thrown and you see new stretches of cavern, 1,000 feet ahead. You follow the ghostlike procession past great icebergs, gleaming white in the glow of the incandescents. Leering faces peer at you from every side, some etched in deep, sinister shadow.

Grotesque temples come into view, surrounded by eerie forests of stalagmites: monstrous growths frozen in stone. You begin to sense that here God has given to man great wonders, but has not supplied to human speech any vocabulary fit to describe those wonders. That scene of frustration grows as you shuffle along downward trails, gazing off into unfathomable darkness, into half-light peopled with things more weird than any that ever stalked a madman's dream.

In The Bowels Of Earth

You think you know at last the true meaning of awe—but here in the bowels of the earth more awe-

(Continued on Page 45)

Dorothy Bartlam

Miss DOROTHY BARTLAM winner of the "Daily Mail" Beauty Competition and now famous as a British film and stage star, is a thorough believer in the systematic development of beauty.

She says, "That well-known saying 'my face is my fortune' is literally true in my case. The glaring lights of the film studio are merciless in their exposure of a neglected skin. That is why I take the utmost pains with my skin. My career and my happiness depend on it.

.....

The modern woman has made a science of beauty culture. She knows that with a little effort she can possess that most charming of all possessions, a really lovely skin. I have found in my own case that a series of beauty exercises regularly carried out is a sure way of keeping my complexion always lovely. Let me give you a tip. Send for the Oatine Beauty Book. It was really a tremendous help to me and I know you will find it so too."

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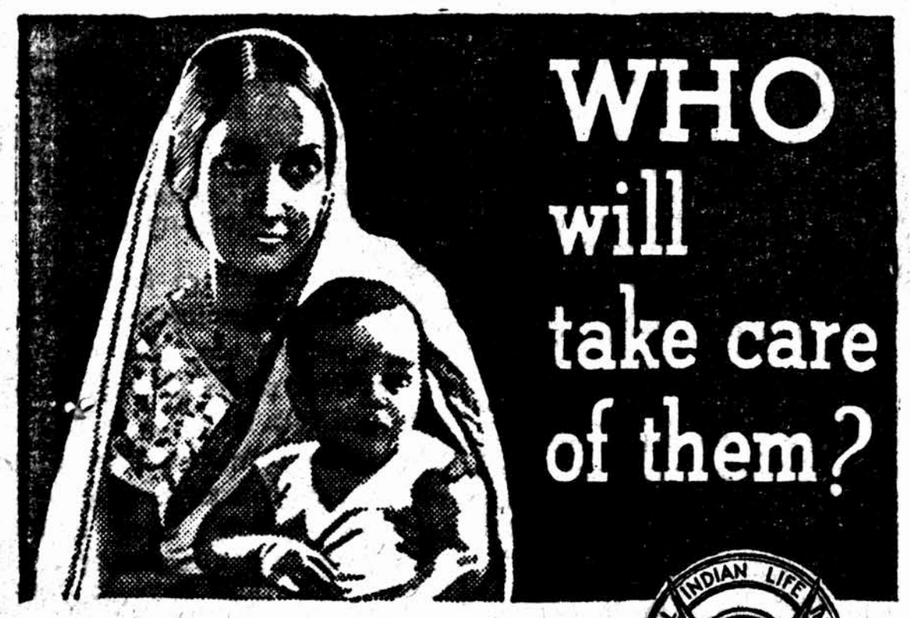

IN the spring-tide of your life you work long and hard to give comfort and happiness to your family, thinking little of what's to come. Yet the spring withers into autumn and then comes bleak winter when suddenly you are called away from this life. "The bread-winner's gone" your family wails in anguish. But if you are wise you should make adequate provision for their "bread" through our Provident Protection Scheme which will take good care of them.

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MOSCOW ACADEMIC ART THEATRE

(By A. AZIZ AZAD)

The most outstanding dramatic theatre, not only in the U.S.S.R. but also in Europe is undoubtedly the Moscow Academic Art Theatre. The Russian ballet has been famous for a long time and is praised all over the world, and to those who have had the opportunity of frequenting the Soviet theatres in Moscow and Leningrad it appears that the Russian drama as presented by the Moscow Art Theatre deserves no less admiration than the Russian ballet.

Of course the art of the ballet supplemented by music and colourful decorations, does not use any language for its expression. and its spell binds and effects

Nemirovich - Danchenko, one of the founders of the Moscow Academic Art Theatre

people of all nationalities, ages, and ideology alike, and requires no interpretation, particularly when the actors and artistes are well-qualified and skilled. But the situation is different in the art of the drama, where music is used as salt in the meal, and the language and customs and habits portrayed by the actors, pertain to a definite people, and thus it is not easy for everyone to grasp properly what is happening on the stage without having adequate knowledge of the language of that particular people and an understanding of the customs, habits, and various aspects of the life of the people presented by a certain drama.

Spell-Binding

The Moscow Art Theatre has mastered the skill of expression, mimic, gesture and refinery of language, to such a high degree that if a visitor is only a normal man with a heart that feels, ears that hear, and eyes that see, he will undoubtedly grasp almost as much of the play staged before him as one who knows the language. Undoubtedly, he will feel where to laugh, and where to weep, when to be surprised and when to sigh. This is how the actors appearing on the stage of the great pearl of the theatrical art, the Moscow Art Theatre, spell-bound their audience.

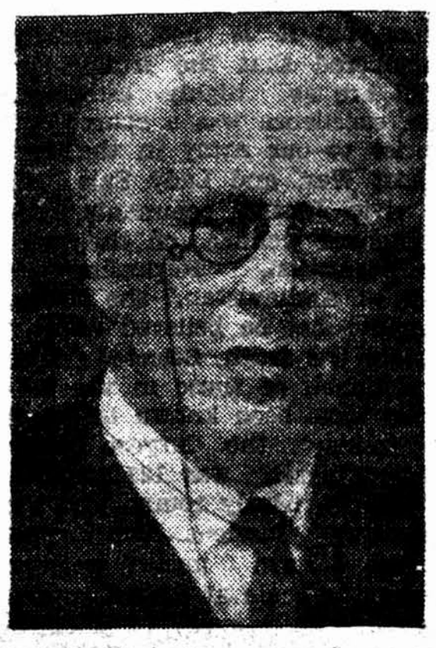
Conservatism Saves

The Moscow Art Theatre is not a new theatre, either in age or spirit, but it is one of those organisations which though old, has a great desire to keep young, and in reality it is younger than modern youth itself. It selects and adapts permanently what seems to it to be best in the new life and at the same time maintains from its past what it achieved with great difficulties and even sacrifices. Yes and his theatre, as is generally the case with an old person was conservative in adapting itself to the new conditions that were brought in by the revolution, but its conservatism was not "Die-hard" and "Fanatic" but rather sane and reasonable, and I think this wise conservatism must be praised, because it saved the past principles of preserving the best traditions of the Art Theatre. These very tactics lead it to progress and did not lead it to the same path as was adopted by the "Mayerhold" Theatre, which in an effort to revolutionise the theatre, introduced on the stage 'rude propaganda' and almost failed. This failure occurred in the form of a general reaction and apathy on the part of the theatre-going public that seemed to be shouting, "enough of rude propaganda", show us artistic plays portraying ideas and morals in delicate way and not in hated, crude ways.

The Pioneers

The Art Theatre of Moscow developed from the members of the Amateur Society of Art and Literature, in October, 1898, under the auspices of the chairman of the above society, Mr. K. S. Stanislavsy, and the well-known Russian

Mr. Khemelev who has made a name as actor in the Soviet world.



Stanislavsky, a star actor of U.S.S.R.

dramatist and theatre critic, Mr. V. Nemirovich-Danchenko. The first actors employed in the theatre were either the members of the Amateur Society of Art and Literature or the graduates of the dramatic class of the Russian Philharmonic School, the director of which, by the way, was Nemirovich-Danchenko.

The first play staged by the Moscow Art Theatre was that of Count Tolstoi's "Tsar Fedor Ivtnovich". This tragedy created a great sensation in the Moscow theatre-going public of those days and proved to be a really great success, so much so that even today it is still on the stage and can be seen with the same undying interest with which it was seen in the first days of its staging.

The founders of the theatre set a definite aim before them. This aim proved to be a strong and firm foundation on which the Moscow Art Theatre so firmly stands to this day. It can be formulated as follows: "To acquaint the public with the best classical and dramatic works of the renowned authors and playwrights of the world, in the simplest way, with the best acting and first-class production and stage settings".

It Is International

True to its principles, the theatre has selected and mastered the best jewels of international belles-letters and drama, and adopted for the stage the work of Shakespeare, Goldoni, Charles Dickens, Beaumarche, Molier, Lord Byron, Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoi, Anton Chekhov, Alexande Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Griboedov, Turgeneev, Saltikov-Shchedrin, etc. It has not neglected contemporary Soviet writers as well, according to the principle, "the best must be taken" the outstanding work of Young Soviet dramatists has been staged. Among these the following names are worth mentioning: Trenev, V. Ivanob, Leonov, Kataev, U. Olosha, and Karnelchuk.

The Tsarist Censor

One would not say that the Art Theatre which enjoyed huge popularity among the intellegentsia of Russia before the revolution was looked upon as an institution loyal to the existing regime. One of the secrets of its popularity was that it used the work of such authors as Ibson, Gorky and Tolstoi, who were not at all favourites of the Tsarist censor, and who began to put various obstacles in the way of the progress and popularity of the theatre. On the other hand, when the theatre showed signs of subjecting itself to the almighty power of the censor's officers and tried to choose a middle road, the public began to notice this change, and anyway the theatre was confronted with the danger of losing its popularity. The theatre stood, therefore, at the parting of the ways when the Revolution approached. The Soviet regime gave it support, both moral and material, and did its best to save this treasure of Russian theatrical art from the flames of peril and destruction. Notwithstanding the fact that the theatre continued for some time its old tactics of strict neutrality and conservatism the Soviet authorities, none-theless, gave it considerable freedom and time to think over its position, which it defined shortly afterward, and in a very 'artistic way' adapted itself to the new conditions so that all parties were quite satisfied.

Most marvellous is the "collective" of actors which has been created by the theatre. Old and new, young and old, men and women, all talented, all seem to be born to act in the most fascinating way. The actor of the Moscow Art Theatre, no matter what a minor, insignificant part he undertakes, does not play like an actor; no, this is not his profession, but he changes into the person he is playing, he really incarnates the body and soul of his type. One should see them appear on the stage. He forgets all about the stage and see visionary realities. This is the art of acting.

The Third Test

I know of an instance when a young Russian actor was recently invited to play the part of an old professor, "Timiriazev", by name in a film. This actor appeared before the rejeseur for examination twice, and twice he was rejected because the rejeseur's opinion was that "this young man does not feel old enough to play

"People's actress of U.S.S.R." Madam Tarasova.

professor Timiriazev." But the stubborn young man said that he would appear for the test for a third time. After this, he trained himself by permanently assuming the disguise of the old professor, he walked like a seventy-year-old man, talked and mimicked one so much that he altogether forgot his youth. Many a scandal, misunderstanding and surprise followed when this old-young man visited his friends, went shopping or spoke to the people in the market or on the street. In short, he really incarnated the old professor. He was. of course, accepted and the film was made. I do not remember to have ever before seen such fascinating and realistic acting on the screen as that of the old-young actor. This is what happens on the stage of the Moscow Art Theatre every day.

The following are some of the plays that have been staged by the Moscow Art Theatre: "Tsar Fedor Ivanovich", "The Living Corps," "Resurrection", and "Anna Karenina", by Count Tolstoi; "The Cherry Orchard," "Chaika", "Three Sisters", "Uncle Ivan", by Anton Chekhov; "At the Lower Depth", "Mashchane", "The Children of the Sun", by Maxim Gorky; "Doctor Stockman", by Ibson; "The Blinds", "The Uninvited", "There Inside", by Materlink; "The Life of a Man", "Anatema", "The Thought", by Ibson; "The Drama of Life", "In the Grips of Life", by Hamson; "The Brothers Kara-

(Continued on page 37)

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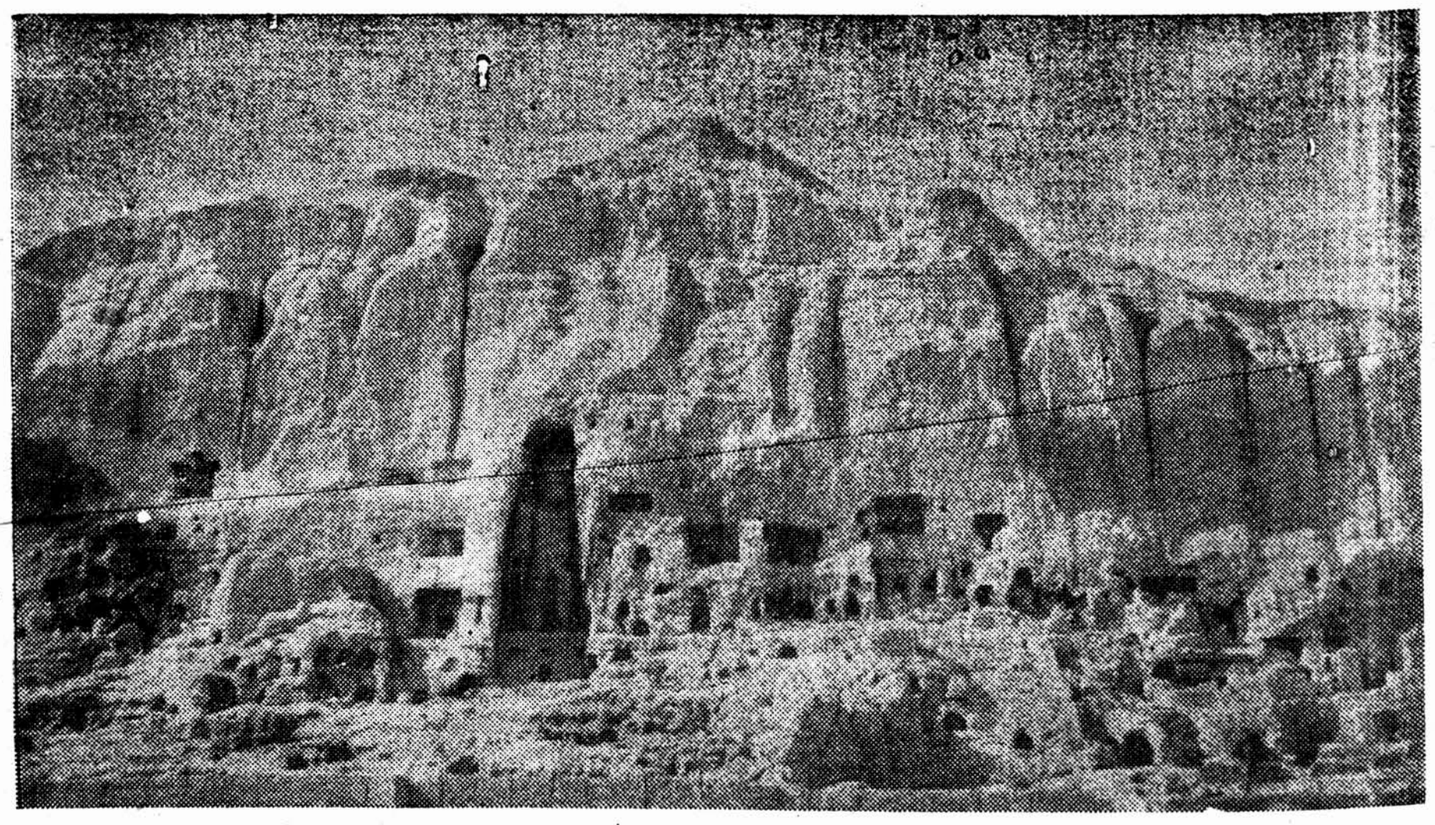
KABUL, A CITY OF CHARM

ANTIQUE AND ARCHAELOGICAL WEALTH OF AFGHANISTAN



BUDDHIST CAVES IN AFGHANIS TAN.
Courtesy: Indian State Railways Magazine.

First impressions may mislead, but they generally colour one's later judgment. The traveller sizes up the frontier town where his passport is stamped, looks curiously at the officials in their funny hats, and decides there and then what he is going to think about the people and the customs of the country he is visiting. A foreigner landing at Leith or Liverpool will lay stress on characteristics of British life quite different from those which would first impress him below the white cliffs of Dover. So in Venice one can either approach the city by the sea, through the peace and beauty of the Lagoon, or by rail, with the station architecture and the clamorous importunity of the gondoliers as the climax to a tedious train journey. India is fortunate in the beauty of the approach to Bombay harbour; Afghanistan has suffered from the forbidding nature of her portals, described by a recent chronicler as "the Khyber's grim gash of death." In consequence the word Afghanistan evokes the picture of an inhospitable wilderness of boulder-strewn plains, tortuous passes and interminable mountains. The description fits the landscape between Peshawar and Kabul, but as a general statement it maligns a country that has gardens, valleys and tracts of fertile land to compare with the show-places of India, writes "Betta" in "Indian State Railway Magazine."

Even the Kabul road is not without beauty, for wherever there is water there are fruit-trees and cultivation. Round the battered walls of Jalalabad are garden-houses full of orange groves and roses, and at Nimla the half-way rest-house is set in a quiet Moghul garden among lines of gnarled and ancient chenars, pomegranates, and tall cypresses. In July the mulberry trees are heavy with fruit and the caravans encamp below them for the mid-day rest. I found in the heat of summer the juicy white and purple fruit—called in the North of India a 'toot'—delicious as manna in the desert, but when I spoke of this in Kabul my friends foretold typhoid and dysentery for having eaten them unwashed and reminded me of the ominous "one toot an' ye're oot" with which the beadle greeted the old lady who incautiously carried an ear-trumpet into the Highland Kirk.

The dried fruits of Kandahar, with its grapes and melons, are famous, but it is not generally remembered that the fruits of Kabul are as highly esteemed. Their excellence was a source of surprise to our Army in the First Afghan War, and Lady Sale in her vivid Journal comments with a delighted wonder on their size and perfection. "Regarding the fruits of Afghanistan," she writes, "I should not be believed were I to state the truth. Selected grapes off a bunch of those in the Kohistan have been known to weigh 200 grains; the largest I ever weighed myself was 127 grains.. its form is nearly round, and the taste very luscious..The largest peaches I have myself weighed turned the scale at fifteen rupees, and were fully equal in juiciness and flavour to those of the English hothouse. The Orleans blue plums are excellent..There are also many other kinds, with a great variety of melons."

Kabul is a mean yet fascinating city, set, like Quetta, on a plateau flanked by bare hills which in winter are clothed majestically in white. Shut within its ring of hills the capital holds itself aloof, brooding fiercely upon its cherished independence, and suspicious of the approaching stranger. The massive ruins of the Bala Hissar, dominating the city, are an apt symbol of the turbulent history of a country that has witnessed the passage—and the passing—of all the great invaders of history. Alexander came this way, the Scythians and Gengis Khan and the Mohammedans. It was the cradle of the Moghuls and the scene a hundred years ago of the most disastrous campaign in our own imperial history.

Entrepot Of Traders

For centuries the caravan route between the near and middle East passed through Afghanistan, and Kabul is still the entrepot of traders from Persia, China, Russia and India. A great Buddhist colony flourished at Bamian, where the numerous cave temples and hermits' dwellings in the cliff-face are dwarfed by a rock-cut image 150 feet high. Throughout the country there are archaeological treasures awaiting excavation and even on the hills within a mile of the capital I have seen the workers of the French Mission piecing together the fragments of terra-cotta Buddhas, and tracing the outline of burnt and buried monasteries. In Amanullah's day there was a fine museum outside Kabul, but one of the first acts of Bachcha Sakoa's fanatical tribesmen was to break every idolatrous image and throw the pieces out of the windows. Now again the museum is collecting material, and shares with Paris the discoveries of the French Mission.

Veritable Treasure House

To the ethnologist and the entomologist Afghanistan is an unexplored treasure-house. There are valleys hidden among the mountains in which are said to live white tribes about whom little is known except the affinity of their dance and religious ritual to those of Greece, and the tradition that a colony of Alexander's soldiers settled here. It has even been suggested that the Ten Lost Tribes are still in hiding among the mountains of Afghanistan. North of Kabul the Hindu Kush form the watershed between the Indus and the Oxus basins, and the meeting-ground for the distinct biological species of Central Asia and the East. Hence hybrids and variants abound of which so little is known that a high proportion of the bird specimens sent by amateur naturalists in Kabul to the British and Bombay Museums reveal markings or characteristics hitherto uncatalogued. There is good fishing in many parts, but again little is known about the species and habits of the fish in Afghan rivers, most of the recorded observations dating from the Second Afghan War. Indeed a few years ago the small son of a an official at the British Legation fired by the wealth of ornithological discovery to the credit of his elders, insisted upon submitting to the Bombay Museum a stickleback he had caught in a roadside stream at Paghman, the summer capital. He was rewarded with the information that his catch belonged to a species previously unknown to exist in those latitudes, and I believe that his contribution to the sum of human knowledge was perpetuated by naming the Kabul variety of stickleback after its youthful discoverer.

Mineral Wealth

If the country's minerals could be worked scientifically and exported cheaply to the coast, Afghanistan would be as rich as now she is poor; but the sea is far away and accessible markets are limited. Coal and iron abound chrome and mica; there is oil near Herat and a monopoly of the finest lapis lazuli in the world; gold is now seldom worked commercially, but there is a hill a few miles from Kandahar to which one may still take out a picnic party for an afternoon and enjoy the thrill of a genuine treasure hunt. The only world export of importance is the valuable Astrakhan, of which in the finest grades Afghanistan has virtually a monopoly since the so-called Persian lamb thrives best on the wide plains bordering the Oxus. The Russians have for long attempted to gain control of this trade, and indeed to establish an economic penetration of the country. They have made a good deal of progress and recently a commercial treaty was signed between the two nations. But the advance of the Russians has not been without an occasional setback. One of their earliest efforts was to popularise the Soviet-made automobile. It is said in Kabul that the Russian Ambassador persuaded his friend the Leader of the French Archaeological Mission to buy one for an overland trip to Europe. On the first day out the car boiled so furiously that the Frenchman turned back and crawled into Kabul at midnight. He drove straight to the Russian Embassay, knocked up the Ambassador and explained that he was returning his purchase as there appeared to have been some slight misunderstanding. He had thought he was buying a motor-car, but found instead that he had been given a 'Samovar,' or Russian tea-urn.

For Antique Lovers

The Japanese are more careful; they have studied the market

(Continued On Page 40)

A drug having a well-merited reputation in Europe gives no satisfactory result in India. Have you enquired the reason WHY?

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

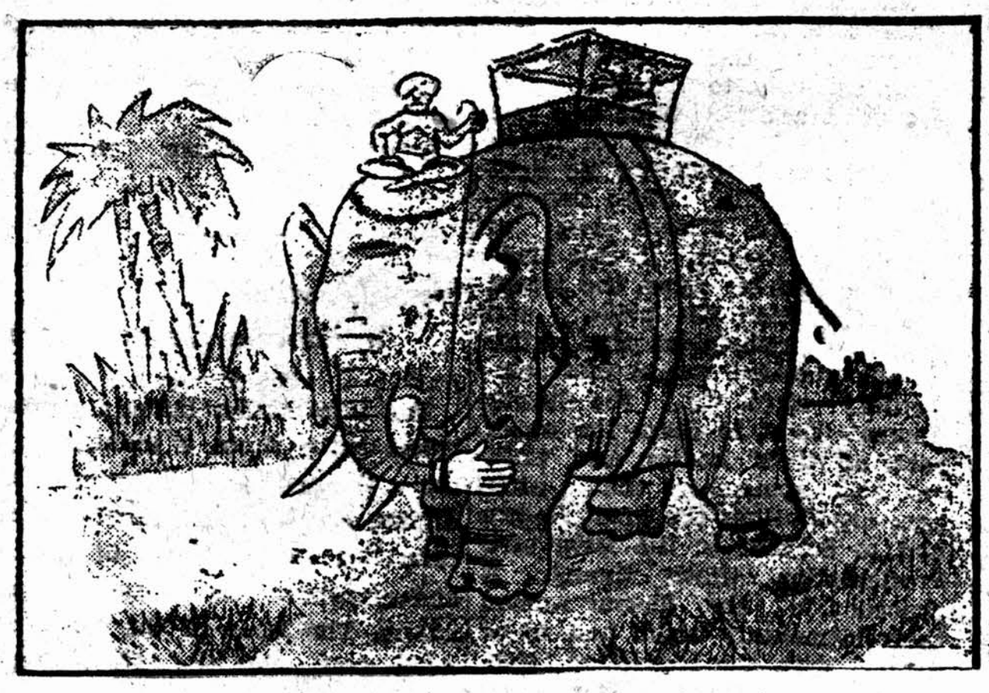
COMMERCIALISING THE ABBEY—AWFUL CORONATION DECORATIONS—PEER & HIS SON—PENSION FOR M. P.s—AN INTERESTING BYE-ELECTION—COW-BOYS HELP JOURNALIST

(By Our London Correspondent From World Press.)

A protest against the 'commercialising of Westminster Abbey' is contained in the "Ewell" (Surrey) parish magazine.

The vicar, the Rev. C. G. Holland, writes: "We are amazed that no voice has been raised at what seems to come perilously near the desecration of Westminster Abbey.

"After being closed for several months, turnstiles and money tills have been erected inside the Abbey. The chink of money and the excited chatter of sight-seer have created an atmosphere of a show-place rather than a house of God."



"Someone gave him a copy of the Highway Code."
—Courtesy: "Answers".

Stolen Spoons!

Mr. George Muff's allegation in the House of Commons that "On Coronation Day 62 spoons were pinched from this House either by hon. members or their intimate relatives and friends who were here at luncheon" is a serious one.

It is not, however, very surprising to anyone who has had to deal with official hospitality. Souvenir hunting, rather than petty larceny, is responsible for the disappearance of silver even on occasions when guests are apparently far too august to indulge in such practices.

Most British Embassies abroad have now had perforce to substitute electro-plate for silver when entertaining the people of the countries concerned on any large scale. In some capitals a British Embassy party, in addition to filling gaps in the household cutlery, is regarded as an excuse for having the 'tuck-in' of the year. On one occasion at the Paris Embassy a Frenchman, with a sandwich in either hand, discovered an almost untouched buffet in a corner.

'Tiens', he shouted full-mouthed to a compatriot, 'J'ai trouve les reserves!'

Awful

Selfridge's Coronation decorations in Oxford Street, which cost £25,000, and have been sold, so they say, for twice the sum, have been causing a lot of controversy.

But the best comment we have seen so far is that by E. M Forster, in a letter to the "New Statesman and Nation".

"I thought them awful. They suggest nothing so much as a vulgar old woman who has trotted out every scrap of her finery, including her cameos, for an unaccustomed airing, and bonneted herself with tassels and tomfoolery. No wonder she is going on to Delhi. It is the very place for her. For she breathes the very spirit of commercialised art. The spirit which has, under British auspices, already destroyed or perverted the native cultures of India."

It is reported that part of the Selfridge's decorations has been bought by the Government of India to use it in New Delhi during the Durbar proposed to be held next year.

Father And Son

Can a peer's son sit in the House of Lords at the same time as his father?

Most people will say 'No', for the hereditary principle provides that the son succeeds to the peerage on the death of his father.

The elevation of Mr. Walter Runciman, who goes to the Lords in his own right, and not as his father's son, provide an exception to the rule.

He cannot be Lord Runciman for his father, as hale and hearty an octogenarian as one can find, already has that title. Mr. Runciman will lose his identity to the public under some other title but if he outlives his father he will be able to emerge again as a Runciman by succeeding to his father's title.

What Lady B.-P. Said

Lord Baden-Powell criticised the Government's national fitness campaign at a dinner in London, as the guest of the 1900 Club, on the ground that physical education—more than just physical training—was needed for the youth of the nation.

He also revealed one secret. "My wife told me the other day," he said, "that I ought to have been a mother. By that she meant that I know something about babies, their upbringing and their childish ailments. If we are to become more than a C3 nation it is important that mothers should know the elementary principles of physiology, and recognise early in their children's lives the signs which mean spinal and other troubles in later life."

Pension For M. P.s

There is a certain amount of support among members of all parties for a pension scheme for M.P.s.

Since the increase of salaries from £400 to £600 was announced the possibility of applying a pension scheme has been considered by the Treasury. The suggestion is that members should contribute part of their increase towards the establishment of a pension fund, and Sir Ashefon Pownall is asking the Prime Minister to consider a compulsory reduction of £10 per annum for this purpose.

SCHOOL OPENS IN EUROPE
"St. Louis Post-Dispatch" U.S.A.

British Army

The total deficiency in Britain's Regular Army this year was 24,670,

PUBLIC AUCTION
Spanish "Patriot": "Nobody bid any more?"
—"La Liberated", Madrid.

as compared with 11,755 a year ago. In the Territorial Army the difference between actual strength and establishment was 49,634 in 1937 and 49,184 in 1936.

The establishment figures for the army, which may now be published, are 155,255, of which total 7,948 are officers. This shows that the strength of the Regular Army (exclusive of India and Burma) is 5,886 officers and 123,669 other ranks, while the Territorial Army has 7,663 officers and 135,759 other ranks.

In addition to these the Army Reserve at the beginning of the year was 122,000; in the Supplementary Reserve infantry section a strength of approximately 2,000 has been achieved.

A Bye-Election

The brightest of the 11 pending bye-elections in Britain is likely to be St. Ives.

We expect to see it fought with quotations and epigrams—the quotations from Mr. Isaac Foot, the Samuelite Liberal; the epigrams from Mr. Alec Beechman, the Simonite Liberal.

It will be only the second occa-

(Continued on page 40)

"In the first place, the Duce hasn't got any troops in Spain, and anyway he won't recall them."
—"Le Canard Enchaine", Paris.

"What's wrong with you? Are you deef and blind?"
"Almost, I'm on the Non-Intervention Control Commission."
—"Le Canard Enchaine", Paris.

Books And Their Writers

SOME POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF INDIA

"Congress Political and Economic Studies—Nos: 4 and 5—Excluded Areas and Some Economic and Financial Aspects of British Rule in India."

Under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, educative literature is being issued in the shape of pamphlets throwing useful light on some of the more important problems relating to the political and economic conditions in the country. Pamphlet No. 4 gives information, which is not likely to be ordinarily available to the general public, about areas in India which have been put in a special category under the new constitution as "excluded", and as not worthy of an advanced form of administration. The extent and the nature of these areas have been described and the demand of the Congress that they should be given a more liberal treatment has been clearly explained. The other pamphlet examines the consequences of British rule on the economic conditions of the people of this country in its different aspects. The development of Britain's economic policy has been traced and its detrimental effects on agriculture and industry have been shown. Relevant statistics and facts have been appropriately adduced to illustrate the deterioration that has taken place in the condition of the masses. Lack of popular control over finances, has been very properly put forward as one of the primary causes of the backwardness of the people in economic development and social well-being. The treatment of the subject is terse, objective and thoroughly informative. Mr. Z. A. Ahmad, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), is the author of both the pamphlets.

V. G. K.

"The Epic Of Travancore"

THE EPIC OF TRAVANCORE By Mahadev Desai Price 1|8 - Published by Navajivan Karyalaya Ahmedabad.

This is one of those few books which carry their recommendation in their title and in the name of the author. Mahatma Gandhi knows that the literary artist is necessary to spread the message of the prophet as well as to present to the world what can happen as a fact only at a particular geographical point. Therefore he has always managed to have graceful literature compiled on all the important matters with which he has had to deal. And what can be more important to a spiritually minded person like Mahatmaji than the great yajna viz: washing off the unholy accretion of untouchability from the holy face of Hinduism? Mahatmaji has always been speaking and writing on this subject. But since he had to undertake the epic fast in 1932 for preventing the disruption of Hindu community he has seen to the systematic publication of graceful literature on this subject. The book which was called "The Epic Fast" was the first piece and "The Epic of Travancore" is probably the latest of the series.

The title of the book was suggested by the artist of artists, Devi Sarojini Naidu and is thoroughly justified both by the grandeur of the subject and the poetical and philosophical character of the contents. Who is not aware of the epoch-making Proclamation of the Travancore Durbar which threw open temples controlled by the State to all Hindus irrespective of birth caste or community? This book gives a short history of all the efforts made by reformers of Hinduism which were crowned with this astonishing success and which justify the dictum: "The satyagrahi knows no defeat."

Although in a strict sense this book covers the period of a dozen years only i.e. beginning with Vaikam satyagraha and ending with this historic Proclamation, it gives the view of a much longer period in a broader sense. How extensive a prospect is compressed in these pages may be gathered from the following extract:—

"But the glory of the miracle is shared in no small measure by their able Devan, Sachivotham Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, whom the people are likely to remember with the same feelings of pride and gratitude that they do the great Dewans of the old, Dewan Keshav Pillai and Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao. Both of these are called the makers of modern Travancore. But it was reserved to Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar suddenly to make, what was until a little while ago one of the "black patches" of India, "a bright spot radiating its light throughout India." When one remembers the Shavar riots of 1858 to quell which Dewan Madhav Rao had to move the troops and strengthen the police; and when one remembers that after all the question was a most elementary right, viz., the Shavar women's right to cover the upper parts of their bodies; and when one also remembers that after long negotiations the great Dewan had to consent to the issue of a Proclamation which though it conceded to the Shavar women their elementary right had to be coupled with the restriction "that they do not imitate the same mode of dress that appertains to the higher castes", when one remembers all this past history, one can have an idea of the cool courage and tact and statesmanship that the issue of this Unique Proclamation must have required on the part of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar."

Verily, it is a religious revolution that has taken place in Travancore during a period of less than eighty years. And the epic character of this revolution is due to its having been wrought by non-violent means.

"This brief history of one of the most non-violent struggles for religious emancipation" ought to be read by all who wish justice and fair-play to those who are at present helpless and downtrodden and also by all who wish the emancipation of the Indian nation from the many bonds that enthrall it.

P.R.L

INDIAN LEGISLATURES

A HANDBOOK OF INDIAN LEGISLATURES, By R. R. Saksena, Universal Literature Company. Lucknow. Rs. 6.

The average reader of to-day has not the time, though he has the desire to peruse even such important documents as the Government of India Act of 1935 or the J. P. C. report. He is inclined to satiate his dsire by restoring to abridged versions of the same. Mr. Saksena's attempt in putting in a nutshell the main provisions embodied in these original publications, with a proper historical background deserves warm welcome

This is a handy book of about 260 pages with an up-to-date index and an introductory chapter on the essentials of the modern State. In the initial chapters is traced the growth of the Indian constitution from the time the British first landed in India as a commercial body down to the eve of the inauguration of the new Constitution. This to some may appear inadequate, but it serves the purpose of the author. viz., to aid the reader in grasping the more difficult parts of the Government of India Act. In fact, Mr. Saksena never loses this historical thread even in succeeding chapters.

A major part of the work is devoted to the study of the new Constitution. This may be said to be the main thesis which the author seeks to expound. Such salient features of the Act as Federation. Provincial autonomy, bi-cameral legislatures are admirably treated. This is mostly in summary form but where necessary the text has been reproduced To condense the scattered provisions of the voluminious Act in an intelligible manner is no easy task; for it requires a keen acumen and a sound judgment to pick out the really essential parts from the omnibus provisions. It may be mentioned here that the Government of India Act is a highly complex production containing as it does abstruse safeguards for minorities. Indian States and above all British interests.

The best written part of the book is that dealing with the legislative procedure in India And this is as it should be. For the author seems to have made a special study of this subject with a view to write a thesis upon it for his doctorate degree. He has shown his skill in cramming a good deal of information into a few pages. Interest is created by the citing of illustrations from cases mostly Indian. The rules of debate, the budget procedure, the privileges of members are all explained in a clear and concise manner. The concluding chapters provide information about the Indian States and British Burma.

In a book of this type, mainly descriptive in character, little scope is left for the display of originality. The more critical discussion has been wisely reserved by the author for inclusion in his doctorate thesis on Legislative Procedure in India. In the present book the author has undertaken to describe the Constitution as it is intended to be under provisions of the Act with due historical perspective and he has achieved his task very well. His language is simple and direct and his division of chapters and classification of subjects based on right principles. The book should certainly prove both interesting and instructive to all average students of constitutions whose time is generally limited and who can scarcely hope to go to the original documents written in abstruse legal phraseology. There cannot be any doubt that the book is an able production on which Mr. Saksena may be congratulated though one is not sure whether the present political developments in India will keep the book in effective use for any appreciable length of time.

M. S. W.

INDIAN IMPRESSIONS

CURRY AND RICE. By E. T. Brown. The Fortune Press. 7sh. 6d.

The principal charm of "Curry and Rice" lies in its lack of pretension. It does not attempt to convey information that has not already been conveyed with varying degrees of success but sketches the writer's contacts and associations with various Indians.

Unfortunately, the idea of working a familiar ground has made the another underestimate the necessity of coherence. It is always difficult to understand the divergences and tendencies whether religious, intellectual, nationalistic or internationalistic of a race of people; but when such inclinations are humped together with no connecting link it is rarely worth the attempt.

The book is written however with a delightfully balanced sense of humour and an appreciable lack of prejudice making it thoroughly readable.

S. M.

SERVICE

Service is what we hope for in hotels
And possibly obtain by ringing bells
And tipping freely; anyhow, it will,
Though never mentioned there, be on your bill.
Service might well be symbolized by swarm
Of menials in upholstered uniforms,
Or flocks of open palms that intimate
"They also serve who only stand and wait."
Service, the courtesy of simpler days,
Is now a boast, an advertising phrase;
For Service is like Silence, rarely met;
The more it's talked about, the less you get.

—Arthur Guiterman in "New Yorker."

Sino-Japanese Economic Co-operation

The information bulletin, published three times a month by the Council of International Affairs, Nanking is helpful in educating the people of China and elsewhere in international affairs. The issue of the 1st of April deals with the Sino-Japanese economic co-operation North China, and it shows how China is daily being subjected to Japanese economic interests. There is no wonder if China with her vast natural resources and a potential market, attracts an industrial country like Japan, whose finished goods she could exchange for China's raw materials. Mr. K. Hirota's famous programme for co-operation between North China and Japan was only an attempt to subject China to a thorough system of exploitation, though the intention of the Japanese authorities were clothed in diplomatic language. It is well-known that what Japan really wanted was the creation of a special regime in North China. Japan knows that what she cannot achieve by negotiation might be made possible by direct action. One main reason for Japanese desire to control North China is due to its valuable coal mines. Manchuria alone cannot supply Japanese coal demands. The Japanese have already obtained extensive interests in the coal mining industry of North China. The desire of Japan to control cotton growing in North China is due to various reasons, the most important of them being the tendency to be independent of American and Indian Cotton. What Japan desires is to fill North China with her factories and exploit the Chinese nation with her cheap goods, and to follow an economic policy and a programme which would make China dependent upon Japanese industrial technique. But young China will not allow the exploitation of Japan and would resist it with all its power.

K. B. N.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Appeal To Mr. Cambatta—Mural Decorations For New Theatre—Employ Indian Artists—Film Censors—Board Re-Constituted—Film Producers And Dealers—Museums In India—Markham Report—Agitates Strange Bubbles Of Interest—Apathy To Art And Culture—Suddenly Translated Into Fervent Solicitude.

The new cine-theatre at Church Gate Station is nearly complete. And, the question of its interior equipment and decoration must be now engaging the attention, particularly of Mr. S. C. Cambatta. May one appeal to Mr. Cambatta to entrust the mural decorations of the theatre to Indian artists? There are in the city itself competent Indian artists who would make of the mural paintings entrusted to them a distinguishing feature of the theatre, something about which the city could be proud of. The M.G.M. cine theatre at Calcutta painted and decorated by an Indian artist, Sjt. Sudhansu Chowdhry is legitimately one of the show items of the theatre and attracts many who would otherwise offer no more than casual attention to it. If the M.G.M. could undertake such a pioneering enterprise, surely we have a right to expect from Mr. Cambatta our own countryman, a similar and even more active and practical encouragement to Indian artists. For, painting and sculptural work necessary for the interior decoration of the theatre, there is more than ample Indian art talent available.

One of the masterpieces included in the Exhibition now running in Berlin of "Modern Chinese Paintings".

The Film Board

The re-constitution of the Bombay Board of Film Censors indicates a more democratic outlook than the one which made the old members of the Board hold their office indefinitely and made them irremovable and, therefore, irresponsive to public opinion, and demands. Members of the Film Board are now to be appointed only for the period of three years. And, one of the members, a woman, will represent the interests of women. So far, the information may be considered satisfactory. But it is incomplete. One does not know exactly how the new personnel of the Board is to be constituted. How does the Government of Bombay propose to locate the constituencies of film interests to be represented on the Board? For, on the personnel of the Board and its actual daily activities will depend the ultimate validity of the democratic principle enunciated in the communique from the Government.

The Public Unnoticed

It is necessary to remember that there has been a marked tendency at once in the daily administration of the Board and the comments and public discussions of the question to think of the duty and the responsibilities of the Board towards the officialdom and, occasionally, the convenience of the film producers and exhibitors. The third party—the public—is seldom thought of, or noticed. For example, we have had enough exhibitions of the vagaries of the Board which places obscenity, political or social radicalism and the great bug-bear "immorality", on the same plane and adjusts its damaging flats with indiscriminating vigour, random procedure and finality. But we have seldom heard of any comment, protest or ban against those film producers who have with natural persistence sought box-office thrillers that have time and again thrown scorn and slandered modern, enlightened, Indian womanhood.

Independent And Impartial Personnel

The Government of Bombay, will, therefore, have to study the demands and aspirations of the generation that has learnt to respect its intelligence before it proceeds to decide he personnel of the new Board. The film 'industry' and 'entertainment' have grown to imply very definite social, cultural and national responsibilities. If the Bombay Board of Film Censors is to be re-constituted to some tangibly fruitful purpose, it might secure the services of those young and enlightened, who are independent as much of the 'box-office industry' as of the petty environment of officialdom.

M. P. Shower Of Bulletins

The Motion Picture Society of India—the name by which a random assemblage of cosmopolitan cine-dealers and film producers make their existence known—has again issued its characteristic bulletin in characteristic rhetoric. It seems to have been upset by the re-constitution of the Bombay Board of Film Censors. Evidently, the change is not in consonance with the lofty ideas of the cosmopolitan cine dealers and film producers. At an 'urgent' meeting the Society decided to interview Sir Dhunjibhoy Cooper, in connection with "the several grievances affecting the film industry". But the Society intends to make particular representation about the reconstitution of the Bombay Board of Film Censors. One need not attempt the superfluous. One need not inform Sir Dhunjibhoy or the public about the 'several grievances' of the 'industry'.

—And Teas

The M. P. Society may be relied upon to produce the unnecessary profusion of Press bulletins duly published and recorded. For instance, the information about the 'request' to Sir Dhunjibhoy will soon be followed by another M. P. bulletin about the reply from Sir Dhunjibhoy immediately accompanied by the lofty views of the Society has been entertaining 'since its inception'. That in due course that is promptly, will be supported by what the Society at an 'urgent' meeting decided about the members of the deputation if and when, the request will be granted. And, the whole process of approaching the public on 'numerous occasions' will in all likelihood, be crowned by the teas and the dinners by which the M. P. Society has impressed itself on the public mind.

Incompetent To Represent Wider National Interests

All this will be, of course, achieved by the Society and duly recorded by the Press for the 'industry'. One need not therefore, attempt the superfluous. But there are independent interests wider and more nationally responsible than those indicated by the cosmopolitan group of cine-dealers and film producers. These independent interests and nationally responsible public opinion would and should resent the gratuitous advice and activities of a body that has not been independent of 'the trade'. It cannot, therefore, claim to be competent to decide or arbitrate on educational art, cultural, social, political or national, questions definitely outside the jurisdiction and interests of "the trade."

Foreign Film Pacts Are A Warning

The newly organised association of film producers should suggest how the Society has been narrowed down to what it has mostly been—the cosmopolitan group of cine dealers. Surely, no intelligent and self respecting Indian would think of entrusting to a cosmopolitan body of cine dealers' questions of social, educational, art and cultural and politically and vitally national importance. If the Board of Film Censors need a representative from the film producers, surely, the association of film producers would be the legitimate body to be approached. We may, however, leave the "industry"—that is the film producers—to find out their champions. But we cannot leave the wider questions of national importance to "the trade." The activities of the Imperial Institute in London to which I referred sometime ago in these "Notes," the film pact between Germany, Italy and Japan ought to be a sufficient warning to those who are in the habit of thinking loosely about the responsibilities and national objectives of the film.

Markham Aftermath On Museums

The Markham report on museums in India has agitated strange bubbles of interests. Underneath these bubbling surface there is, however, stranger and incredible uniformity and harmony of refrain. Quarters usually immune to such trifling pastime as art and culture have suddenly cultivated a fervent solicitude for India's glorious heritage of art and culture—quarters that have little or nothing to say for example, of the disaster at Elephanta. Quarters, presumably national in outlook, have not questioned the propriety of overlooking the claims of Indian scholars and exponents which the report manufactured by outside-experts for the London association implies.

Perfect Harmony In Voting Indefinite Money

Stranger and more incredible, however, is the uniformity of the refrain which harmonises so perfectly with the Markham version and the consequent semi-official comments and which seeks to establish the notion that everything is or would be well with the museums in India if only an indefinite but "large" amount of money be spent by an indefinite "authority" for an indefinite period for indefinite national objectives. This is stranger and incredible because it is gramophoned obediently by those believed to be national in outlook.

The Revealing Fact

If the uniformity of the refrain which harmonises so well and perfectly with the official version is to be examined negatively, one may notice the revealing fact that no critical reference has been made to the Archaeological Department which, naturally, is not willing to let slip the golden opportunity for costly projects and regiments of unlocated "experts" who can ramble expensively at will and comprehensively any where between Mohen-jo-Daro, the Taj or say the cave temples and "pagodas" of Bombay!

OUR SHORT STORY

Two Processions

By M. J. CARR

It was a gorgeous procession... ...two of the noblest families of Maharashtra were being united by the bonds of matrimony; for many months had the country around prepared for this historic marriage; silks and satins and embroidery had been in the process of making for many a month; the best tailors of the country had been requisitioned for the making of the bridal outfit, for which the father of the bride had resolved that no pains and no money should be spared; the most skilful and ingenious goldsmiths and workers in metals were collected together not only from Maharashtra but also from the Konkan in the South. The wedding was to be a pageant on a grand and lavish scale. It was in the month of September towards the end, when after the monsoon the Western coast of India is covered with fresh and luxuriant vegetation and when Nature is in all her glory. The sun was setting behind the hill, its last rays touching the stray clouds had tinged them with a deep red fiery colour

It was a gorgeous procession... ...It wound round the hills and was now emerging into the plain, a kind of valley between two steep hills. The marriage procession was on its way to the town of Poona, not the modern but the Poona of the Marathas. It had ten miles still to proceed and it was on the solitary road in the valley of the Ghats. The sun had sunk, the high hills on the western side kept off the light of the sun, although it had disappeared from the horizon, and at one fell swoop darkness and gloom gathered on the face of the land. The marriage procession stopped for a while, the discordant noise of the musicians, the hum of so many voices, the tramp of human feet and horses were suddenly hushed into silence. The procession now commenced its night journey and this in itself was to form one of its items of pageantry. Forthwith lights were produced, a section of the huge procession carried torches and gay coloured lamps in shades of red and blue and green. When the signal was given to resume the march of the wedding procession amidst the shuffling of feet, the tramp of horses, the hum of voices and the din of music, the effect was splendid. About five hundred persons formed the procession in which a goodly number of women participated two hundred gayly caparisoned horses and about twelve huge elephants also gorgeously saddled and decked out; the elephants formed the advance guard of the procession, the musicians and the bridal party were in the middle, and two hundred borsemen brought up the rear. It was a gorgeous marriage procession.....Suddenly from the sides of the hills that flanked the road about a thousand horsemen swooped down upon the procession, with the suddenness and quickness of an eagle that darts down upon its prey and then gravely soars again on high. The marriage procession broke up, it was a sudden and unexpected attack, the elephants in the front staggered and hesitating to advance forward pressed on backwards the middle part of the procession was consequently thrown into confusion and chaos, while the horses in the rear impeded in their forward movements and hemmed in by the rear-guard attack of the enemy, floundered, reeled and plunged into the plains by the road-side. The enemy horsemen unsheathing their swords charged into the procession, a great number was left dead on the road while the rest sought safety in flight. The women screamed and shrieked and fled down the road, however, they were left alone and the charging cavalry did not molest them. What was now left of the procession was a small remnant, which was too dazed and bewildered and so stood still awaiting the mercy of the Moghul invaders—for it was a Moghul sally on the Mahratta pageant. The Moghul Emperor, desirous of annexing more territory to the southern extremity of his empire had despatched a force of about a hundred thousand to reconnoitre and to report the advisability of a permanent conquest. The force of a thousand horsemen that broke up the gay marriage procession was but a stray skirmishing party—more bent on an adventure than plunder or booty. The Moghul cavaliers, to do them justice, were absolutely unaware of the nature of the pageant and as they viewed it from the top of the hills, they took it for some military manoeuvre and out of sheer spirit of adventure, they swooped upon it from the above heights. When they at last obtained some glimmering idea of the pageant, the leader of the cavalry, Aziz-ud-din, gave orders to pursue it no further and to molest none. However when he came upon a rich palanquin in which was a Maratha lady, evidently of high lineage, with her infant son of about two years of age, he gave orders to his men to convey this palanquin to his place of encampment with the strictest injunctions that the lady and her child should be treated with the utmost respect and courtesy as became their rank and noble lineage.

No sooner did the Maratha lady recover from the shock and the suddenness of the Moghul attack than she began to perceive the situation in which she placed; she was being borne in the palanquin in a strange direction and across paths that lay over hills and valleys. Where could they be taking her? Her and her little son, who had just completed two years. That she was in the hands of the Moghuls she was aware, the Moghuls the foes of her people, the masters of India, about whose deeds she used to hear every day and of whose power and wealth and mighty tales were current even in the southern land of Maharashtra. But where was she being conveyed to? She who had but three years ago married Shaji Rao Bhonsle one of the foremost families in Maharashtra and had presented him with a son who was alas to share her captivity. She did not weep, she did not moan and if any feelings of emotion and affliction arose it was more for her son than for herself; as far as she was concerned she courageously resigned herself to her fate and awaited the issue. But the thoughts of where and why she was being carried captive came thronging upon her mind. At last the palanquin stopped, the curtains were drawn aside and she found herself in the Moghul camp—prisoners—she and her infant son. She saw no other Marathas there—either men or women. The marriage procession—her thoughts strayed back to that pageant, but she was too fatigued and exhausted to pursue any train of thought—it all seemed a dream

* * *

Two months later Parvati found herself in a sumptuous palace in Delhi in apartments that were reserved exclusively for women She was in the harem of Aziz-ud-din. She was treated like the others with great dignity and respect; there was nothing that she felt the want of; clothing, jewels, perfumery all were lavished on her; she had one or two maid servants set apart to attend to her wants. There were fountains in the court-yard of the palace that played most fantastically; there were luxuriant and exquisite bowers in the beautiful garden, flowers of various kind, various hues and of various places filled the air with sweet scent, that she almost felt inebriated with it; innumerable doves and peacocks and other birds fluttered in the air, resting on the polished columns and balustrades of the court-yard all this was so lovely, so luxurious, so soft, so delicious, so voluptuous, but it was all in vain, in vain. This pomp and glitter was a mockery to her, she was not loath to frequent these haunts of pleasure but was as much alone there as in the depths of solitude; she walked in a reverie, absolutely unconscious of the garish glitter around her. To render her widowed situation more desolate, her son was wrenched away from her; never had she set her eyes upon him since they took him away from her after their arrival in Delhi She thought of home. Amidst the gleaming of the marble, the exquisite architecture and sculpture, the polished floors and columns of the corridors, the broad red-marble stairs with their artistic balustrades, amidst all these she thought of her home in Maharashtra. The land of undulating hills and valleys, the cloudless blue skies, the luxuriant green vendure of the hill-tops and the fields on the plains of the Ghats—she thought of all these—her home. She languished in the palace and amidst the wealth and the splendours around her she moved like a ghost. Ten years had now elapsed. Still her son was kept away from her, he was a baby sitting in her lap when she brought him to Delhi and now he must have grown into a boy. Ah! what was he doing? She carried with her an inward woe that mocked at all the blandishments of friendship and the allurements of pleasure itself. Thus was the fair and hardy plant of the Southern land of Maharashtra withering in the cold, bleak blasts of the winds of Northern India. She was an amiable and gentle woman and was an example to all around her but nothing could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered into her very soul.

When Aziz-ud-din arrived in Delhi from his expedition in the South he determined to keep the child away from its mother; the mother being kept in the seraglio, the boy was entrusted to the guardianship of his brother Jalal-ud-din, who had several sons who could be the companions and playmates of this boy. Aziz wished the boy to be brought up as a Moghul, no one except a few really knew the origin and antecedents of the boy, to all others he was a Moghul and was brought up as such. He was named Shah Akbar and in the company of the sons of Jalal-ud-din within a few years he grew into a boy, a bundle of mischief and boyish pranks. Being adopted in the family of Jalal-ud-din, the boy was taught all that Moghul boys of his age learn, besides reading, writing, poetry and music, he was also taught the art of warfare. Even at a tender age, he was now about twelve, the boy was taught to handle the short sword and the buckler. Naturally shrewd and intelligent, Shah Akbar surpassed all the other boys in these accomplishments and in their boyish games of playing soldiers, attacking and besieging, he often assumed the leadership and led his little army to storm a castle. In such surroundings and in such atmosphere the lad grew up, profoundly unconscious of his Maratha origin, profoundly ig-

(Continued On Page 42)

Have you recovered from that long illness?

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Prelude To The New Peace

Ring out, O bells, a goodwill chime!
The world, by fear of war enslaved,
The world (in principle) is saved,
The world is saved and just in time.

No day too soon the League was dropped,
Which covenanted to debar
Destined world-conquerors, who are
So much averse to being stopped

But now for Peace the Nazis lead
Their unilateral Crusade,
And to the Nordic peace persuade
Japan's Mongolian fighting breed,

And pour their goodwill into Spain,
And more goodwill on Rome expend
That Europe's differences may blend
In one pan-Aryan goodwill chain.

Peace, indivisible and one
Strews o'er the smiling nations now
So many guns per olive bough,
So many olive boughs per gun.

No war-clouds now take dreadful shape,
No State another will invade,
Save by some casual bombing raid
Or inadvertent gas-escape

O, bells, ring peace from shore to shore,
And ring goodwill from sea to sea!

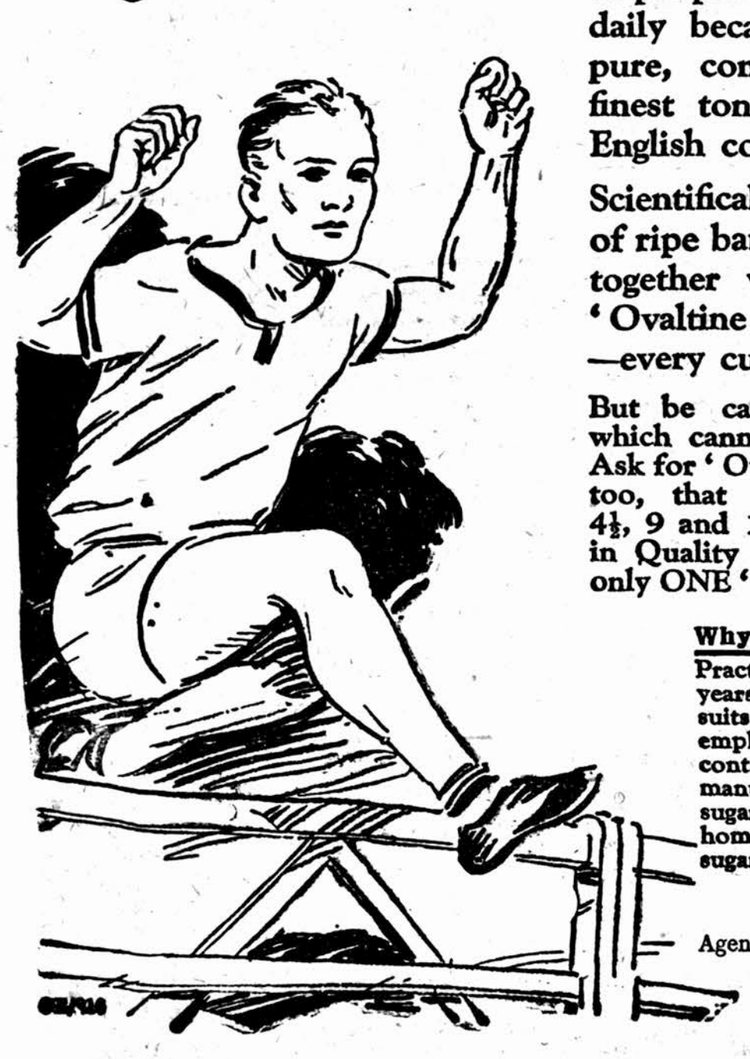
Ring peace for evermore to be!
(Unless goodwill should lead to war!).
—Reynard in "World Review."

THE service which 'Ovaltine' renders to health in every country of the world is unique. It provides complete and perfect nourishment in the form of a delicious beverage of supreme value in building up and maintaining health, strength and vitality.

Leading athletes, as well as countless thousands of people in every walk of life, drink 'Ovaltine' daily because they know it brings them the pure, concentrated nourishment of Nature's finest tonic foods, fresh from the bountiful English countryside.

Scientifically combining the vital food elements of ripe barley malt and rich creamy cows' milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides, 'Ovaltine' is 100 per cent. pure nourishment —every cup the essence of good health.

But be careful to avoid imitations of 'Ovaltine' which cannot compare with it in quality and value. Ask for 'Ovaltine' and reject substitutes. Remember, too, that 'Ovaltine' is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces, giving more in Quantity—more in Quality and, therefore, more in Value. There is only ONE 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing "*just as good.*"



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Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

VALUE OF BOOKS TO THE BLIND

An Author's Experience

Mr. Cecil Roberts, speaking at the annual meeting in Manchester of the National Library for the Blind (Northern Branch) said there was a feeling abroad now-a-days that authors were interesting objects to look at. He had found this especially since he made the mistake of writing about the place he lived in. "They are not of course" he said. "Their best work is put into their books, and they should be read and not seen. The connection between literature and life is never so slight as between literature and the creator of it.

"Having seen me to-day you will go away and say, 'How disappointing that he is not as interesting as the books he writes." (Laughter). Or put it the other way. Supposing I have so completely charmed you that you go away hypnotised: you will say 'What a pity it is that his books are not so interesting as he is.' Either way the author gets the worst of it."

Speaking of the importance of literature to blind people, he described how he once took a blind woman round his cottage for twenty minutes before he realised that she was blind. When he said that he did not understand that she seemed to be so aware of everything in spite of everything, she replied, "You forget; it is not doctors but authors who can make us see."

EXPANDING CIRCULATION

Mr. B. Mouat Jones, the chairman, presented the annual report. Mr. Pilkington Turner, vice-chairman, and Mr. Mouat Jones emphasised the need for more voluntary transcribers and dictators to help in the making of new Braille volumes. A blind member of the committee, Mr. A. Siddall, emphasised that the circulation of the library's Braille and Moon books, which was expanding, would go on expanding in the future. "The blind are becoming more educated," he said; "they want more literature, and they are likely to go on reading more and more."

Councillor W. H. Shaw, who is vice-chairman of the York Public Libraries Committee, spoke of the usefulness of the branch's work in other parts of the North outside Manchester. There were twelve blind readers in York, and the number of books they read was increasing rapidly. The work of the library was greatly appreciated in York.

Mr. Charles Nowell, chief librarian of the Manchester public libraries spoke in support of the work.

IN A CROWD

By P. N. KHOLSA

I walk on the pavements—
On the dusty pavements
I walk,
Measuring my steps
With the soft beat
Of crowded feet
That do not know
Whither they go.

I hear strange voices
Of unknown men
In chaotic communion
Muttering things
Without meaning.

I inhale exotic breath
And feel the near warmth
Of friendly eyes.
But I do not know
Whither I go.

—"Twentieth Century."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

BUY–EXCHANGE–SELL

IN MODERN TIMES of haste and hustle, when quick lunches are a necessity in a businessman's walk of life, Classified Advertisements in tabloid form have become absolutely essential for a reader of daily and weekly Newspapers

DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional fleadings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Linotype Mechanic to be in charge of a fleet of Linotype machines of a morning daily newspaper in Western India. One with experience also as Operator will be preferred. Apply to Box 5717 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted an experienced Doctor for Charitable dispensary, Sailu. Retired and Marathi knowing applicant preferable. Apply with testimonials to R. S. Parakh. Sailu (N. S. Rly) 8577

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen to work on field staff on most liberal terms. Apply Branch Manager. Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (5495)

Wanted Managers on Rs. 100 p.m. for Branches at Bombay, Rajkot, Ajmer, Hyderabad, Sind, Poona, Indore, Jodhpur, of a reliable Bank. Applicants should select their centres of influence and circle. Reply to Post Box No 10009, Calcutta. 8590

43. SITUATION WANTED

A young novelist (Bengali) seeks shelter anywhere, please reply: Box No. 8609 "Bombay Chronicle".

68. FLATS TO LET

Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" up-to-date two and three rooms flats Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor two westerly rooms flat Rs. 165 Subedar 8608

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Cambridge Senior December candidates for Lahore centre to apply sharp. Easy admission. Hariprasad Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. 8606

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic University Sialkot City, offers Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental degrees by post. Particulars from Registrar. 8401

213. AYURVEDIC INSTITUTIONS

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.—Applications from students willing to join the Unani or Ayurvedic department of our College should reach the office on or before the 15th of July, 1937. Prospectus free on application. Separate female departments for female students. Admission in the Boarding House is compulsory. The session begins on the 1st of August, 1937 Musih-ul-Mulk Sani Hakim Haji Mohd Ahmad Khan, Honorary Principal (8443)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

"Vitatone" of Special Value in Convalescence, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Digestive Disturbances, it contains glycerophosphates of Sodium, potassium, calcium and iron. An ideal tonic for Adults and children. Rs. 2-8. Ask catalogue for other remedies. E. M. DeSouza and Co., Dhobitalao, Bombay. (6572)

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Working Committee To Decide Office Issue

SOCIALISTS AND ROYISTS FAIL TO CONVERT B. P. C. C.

B. P. C. C.'s Decision

The Congress Socialists and the Royists in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee tried to convert the Committee to their particular view-point on the Office-Acceptance question at the monthly meeting of the Committee on Saturday evening, but the Committee refused to be converted to either view.

The Congress Socialists suggested that in view of the several statements issued by the leaders and the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, which clearly indicated that the Government would not be prepared to give the assurance demanded by the Congress, the Congress Working Committee should decide on non-acceptance of office by Congressmen, wherever they were in a majority.

The Royists suggested that in view of the several statements of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy contained the assurance demanded by the Delhi resolution of the A. I. C. C., the Congress should accept offices in order to carry out the Congress programme etc., not to shirk deadlocks. This was in the form of a recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee.

The general sense of the House seemed to be that the question should be left to the Congress Working Committee, which was meeting at Wardha on July 5, for a decision, instead of binding their hands one way or the other.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., was in the chair.

The first three items on the programme were disposed of by the Committee very soon. They gave approval to the "Plan of Action" of the Labour Sub-Committee. The Committee approved of it. The Committee further approved of the Rules for the Constitution of Taluka Congress Committees under the different District Congress Committees. The Committee also approved of the quarterly statement of accounts of the B.P.C.C.

SOCIALISTS AGAINST OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Mr. M. R. Masani then moved the following resolution:—

1. "The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that the repeated statements and counter-statements of Congress leaders and others have tended to focus attention to an undesirable extent on the issue of acceptance of ministerial offices, and have resulted in the destraction of public attention on the real task of preparing for a mass struggle through which alone the nation can achieve its objectives of wrecking the Present Constitution and achieving Complete Independence.

"In order to put an end to all confusion on the point, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the Working Committee of the Congress to declare finally that, since no assurance in terms of the resolution of the A.I.C.C. has been forthcoming, there can now be no question of Congressmen forming a cabinet in any province."

Mr. Masani, said that the above resolution arose from the series of events that had happened since the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Delhi. When in April the Governors in six provinces had refused to give the assurances demanded by the Congress leaders there was spirit of buoyancy among the people. There was very great expectation among the rank and file of Congressmen and everyone confidently looked forward to some kind of mass action.

At this stage Mr. G. N. Desai wanted a ruling from the chair whether the resolution was in order in view of the question coming up before the Working Committee on the 5th of next month.

The President ruled that it was perfectly in order in view of the resolution being in the form of a request.

"AGAINST CONGRESS RESOLUTION"

Mr. Masani, continuing, stated that since then several statements had been issued from time to time by Mahatma Gandhi, Rajen Babu, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari and others, who had watered down the Congress demand. The speaker referred to the first demand for an arbitration and then the demand for dismissal, or demand of resignation made by Mahatma Gandhi, and said that it was in contravention of the Congress resolution. The Congress resolution was being flouted by the highest in the land. The speaker referred to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement from Calcutta that the A. I. C. C. was the only competent body to change the Delhi resolution regarding assurances. So what his resolution sought to do was asking the Working Committee to do what in duty bound it had to do. The statements and counter-statements had demoralised the Congress forces and it was the duty of every Congressman and every Congress Committee to stand by the Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, which the A. I. C. C. alone could change or alter.

(Stop Press on Page 18.)

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar seconded the resolution.

Then the question of Smt. Maniben Kara's resolution was taken up and several members spoke as to in what form the resolution should be put before the House. It was ultimately decided that it should form an amendment to the above resolution of Mr. Masani.

Smt. Maniben Kara then moved the following amendment:

2. "This Committee recommends to the A. I. C. C. that the leaders of the Congress Parties in the majority provinces should be directed to accept office upon their being invited to do so by the Governors as these will be bound to do after the resignation of the interim Ministries which will be forced either by a vote of no-confidence, or by the popular majorities throwing out their budgets.

"No useful purpose will be served by further insisting upon and formal assurance. It is clear from Lord Zetland's last statement in Parliament that no formal assurance will be given, unless the Faizpur resolution is res-

(Continued On Page 31)

England's Tall Score Against New Zealand

PUT UP 370 FOR 7

Hammond And Hardstaff Knock Up Centuries

LONDON: June 26.

At Lords', the 100th Test Match on English soil commenced in dull weather, before a crowd of 8,000 on a perfect wicket. England won the toss and batted first.

Teams:—

ENGLAND:—	NEW ZEALAND:—
Robins,	Page,
Hammond,	Hadlee,
Barnett,	Kerr,
Verity,	Wallace,
Hutton,	Vivian,
Voce,	Cowie,
Hardstaff,	Tindill,
Ames,	Donnelly,
Paynter,	Moloney,
Gover and	Dunning and
Parks.	Roberts.

England suffered early reverses losing Hutton at 13 and Parks at 31. Hutton played on a ball from Cowie, before he scored (13—1—0), and Hammond joined Parks. With his score at 22 Parks misjudging one of Cowie's faster balls was clean-bowled (31—2—22).

At this stage Cowie had taken two wickets for 17 runs. Hardstaff joined Hammond and the pair batted very cautiously against keen bowling and fielding, adding 56 runs in 78 minutes before lunch. At the lunch interval Hammond was batting with 28 and Hardstaff batting with 31, making a total of 87 for two.—Reuter.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

The attendance increased to 12,000 on resumption. Cowie opened the bowling, but was not so accurate as before lunch. A hundred of the innings was reached in 135 minutes. Hardstaff scored his individual 50 in 135 minutes, and shortly afterwards was given a life when he was missed in the slips, off Vivian. The Hammond-Hardstaff in partnership yielded 101 in 23 minutes Hammond's 50 was reached in 133 minutes. Thereafter the batsmen brightened up.

HAMMOND GETS FRESH LEASE OF LIFE

Hammond was nearly stumped at 76 following a particularly bright period during which he hit five-fours in his last 23 runs. A new ball was taken at 202, but despite this the batsmen continued to be enterprising, Hammond reaching his century in five minutes over three hours. Incidentally this is his 123rd century in first-class cricket. Hardstag who scored slower than his more brilliant partner took three hours and 50 minutes for his century, which he reached just before tea.

REMARKABLE THIRD-WICKET PARTNERSHIP

New Zealanders had four men fielding in the deep field. The third wicket partnership had yielded 240 in 215 minutes at tea, when individual scores were 137 and 104 respectively. The total was 271 for two.

SCORE AT TEA-INTERVAL.

At the tea-interval England had made 271 runs for two wickets (Hammond batting 137; Hardstaff also batting 104).

370 FOR SEVEN.

At the close of play England had made 370 runs for the loss of seven wickets.

Score:—

ENGLAND: FIRST INNINGS.

Hutton, b Cowie	6
Parks, b Cowie	22
Hammond, c Roberts, b Vivian	140
Hardstaff, c Moloney, b Roberts	114
Paynter, (not out)	42
Barnett, b Cowie	5
Ames, b Vivian	5
Robins, c Tindill, b Roberts	18
Voce, (not out)	12
Extras	12
Total (for 7 wickets)	370

—Reuter.

—Reuter.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR SOVIET EXPEDITIONISTS

MOSCOW, June 26.

Professor Schandt and other members of the North Pole scientific expedition received a tremendous reception on their return to Moscow.

M. Stalin and other high Soviet leaders including M. Molotov, Voroshilov and Litvinov gathered at the aerodrome to greet them.—Reuter.

SIR SORABJI POCHKHANAWALA'S HEALTH

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala's health took a serious turn on Saturday. Last night the temperature showed 103 degrees, while this morning it came down to 102. In spite of that his general condition was very poor.

In the evening the temperature showed signs of going upward; which caused great concern to all. This serious condition remained throughout the night.

BOMBAY: Sunday (1-30 a.m.)

While we go to Press we learn that there was no change in Sir Sorabji's health, and it remained what it was in the evening.

(2-15 a.m.):—On enquiry at 2-10 a.m. it was ascertained that the temperature was 102, but the condition was low.

Central Assembly's Life To Be Extended

SIMLA, June 26.

Within another fortnight the Governor-General's decision in regard to the dissolution or extension of the life of the Central Legislative Assembly will be made known. The matter has been closely examined, vis-a-vis prospects of the inauguration of the Federation and the decision is expected to be announced soon. Unofficial circles believe the Central Assembly's life may be extended by another year.—United Press.

MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS

Dr. Mahmud's Tour In Champaran

MOTIHARI, June 20.

Doctor Syed Mahmud, M.L.A. accompanied by Maulana Wahab Saheb, reached Mehsi Railway Station at 3 in the morning on the 17th instant and commenced his tour in Champaran.

The doctor was presented several welcome addresses at different places.

He addressed public meetings at Mehsi, Phenhara, Chandanbara. Dhaka, Ghorasahan, Madhopur, Siswa Hiramani Bazar and Adapur. Besides this, he also held informal meetings at several places with Congress workers and prominent Mohammedans. All these meetings were attended by thousands of people everywhere, Mohammedans attending them in fairly large numbers.

Since the time the doctor has undertaken the tour, about five hundred Muslims have joined the Congress and thousands more have promised to enrol themselves as members.

Maulana Wahab Saheb in his speeches, cited quotations from the Holy Quoran emphasising the necessary of Mohammedans' plunging themselves into the struggle for India's emancipation even if the Hindus failed to do so.

Pandit Shiva Dhari Pandey, Secy. District Congress Committee, also accompanied the 2 leaders to all the above places and addressed certain meetings.

Doctor Saheb is continuing his further tour.—"Searchlight."

DELHI BAN ON NATIONALIST MUSLIM

Jamiat President And Secretary Condemn

DELHI, (By Mail).

In a statement to the Press, Mufti Mohd Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiat?ul?Ulema, condemns the action of the Delhi authorities in serving an externment notice on Maulana Syed Mohamed Husain Ahmad, Principal of the Deoband Theological Seminary. He says there is no reason why, Maulana Husain Ahmad's presence in Delhi should be considered as dangerous to public peace. "As there is not even a nominal legislature in Delhi", he continues "the Government of Delhi has repeatedly distinguished itself for its autocratic and irresponsible orders" and refers in this connection to similar notices which were recently served on two other distinguished members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema

Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Secretary of the Jamiatul-Ulema, has also issued a statement to the Press condemning the Delhi Government's repressive policy towards leaders of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and warns the authorities that by such tactics they cannot suppress the nationalist activities of Muslims.

Economic Interests Of Hindus And Muslims Identical

BIHARSHARIF, June 20.

A huge meeting of the Mussalmans of village Mohsinpur and the adjoining villages in Chandi Thana in Bihar Sub-division was held under the presidency of M. Syed Habibuddin Hyder.

Mr. Razi addressing the meeting, explained the Congress ideals, its economic and agrarian programme and dwelt on the various problems confronting the country. He showed that the interests of the Muslims were not different from those of the Hindus and proceeded to say that social and economic interests were determined and guided by class motives and class aspects. Their problems could, therefore, be solved on that basis alone.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution advising the people to join Congress in large number.—"Searchlight."

World's Eighth Wonder!

Plan To Build Taj Mahal In West End As Centre Of Islamic Culture

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: June 17 (By Air Mail).

Sheikh Abdul Ghafur of Dacca, who claims to be a direct descendant of the Moghul Emperors of India, is one of the enthusiastic Muslims in London, spending his time in preaching Islam. For years, he says, he has been dreaming of building a Taj Mahal in the heart of the West-End, and now he hopes, his dream will soon come true.

"I have sent a letter to the King-Emperor, acquainting him of the plan. I asked him to give us a site as a Coronation gift," the Sheikh told British newspapers.

"I have already drawn detailed plans of the centre. It will be modelled on the Taj Mahal, but in itself it will be the eighth wonder of the world."

How far it is true, nobody knows, but it is suggested that many Muslim rulers have promised support to Sheikh Abdul Ghafur's latest scheme. When the Taj is built as a London Centre of Islamic culture, Sheikh Ghafur will invite the Governments of the Muslim rulers to send students to study at the Centre.

EDEN'S WARNING TO ITALY

LONDON: June 17.

The decision of the Italian Government to expel British and foreign missionaries from Abyssinia received from Mr. Eden a retort.

The British Government, Mr. Eden indicated, must reserve to itself the right of taking corresponding action towards Italian missionaries in its own dependencies. In political circles it is felt that there is more than a vague hint behind Mr. Eden's warning to Italy.

In Palestine and other territories, it is pointed out, the British authorities for some time past have had cause to complain of the political activities of certain missions, particularly in effort to stir up the Arabs against Britain. France has grounds for similar complaint in connection with her Syrian mandate. Now the British authorities in Palestine will be able to get rid of one of the most disturbing factors in the Middle East—Italian intrigue against British mandatory. Certain Italian missions in those parts, with schools and monasteries belonging to Italy, have been made centres of distribution for Italian propaganda.

FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

LONDON: June 17.

Additional interest has been suddenly imparted to Australia's proposal for a Pacific Non-Aggression Pact by news from Washington that complete independence may be granted to the Philippine Islands in a year or two instead of in 1945.

With this object in view a committee of Government experts has been appointed at Washington to open an inquiry on June 16 into the changes which will be necessary in the economic relations between the United States and the Islands in the event of complete severance of existing ties.

The committee will afterwards go to the Philippines to hold a similar inquiry in Manilla. President Roosevelt will visit the islands, in September or a little later, and his conference with the Government there is expected to have an important bearing on the future status of the Philippines.

It is regarded in political circles here as a grave American decision for it involves the question of American-Japanese relations, the status quo of China, and particularly the relations of Great Britain and the Dominions clustered around the Pacific, which regard the Philippines as a buffer State between themselves and Japan.

DEFENCE OF MADRID'S WESTERN FRONT

MADRID: June 17.

The murder of Roselli in Paris leaves only one important left opposition leader alive. He is Pietro Nenni, commander of the Garibaldi column of the International Brigade defending the Western front in Madrid.

Like Roselli, Nenni also belongs to the group which once comprised the circle of friends of Socialist leaders to which the Duce belonged before his famous march on Rome.

Nenni never moves anywhere without a bodyguard of stalwart supporters, members of his column. Ever since he took part in the Spanish campaign, however, he has felt much safer than he did in Paris where his headquarters were before the outbreak of the Spanish war. Paris, he says, is infested with Italian secret police agents spying on opposition members.

SPAIN AND GERMANY: TENSION INCREASES

PARIS: June 17.

The war between Spain and Germany is now pursued by Press and wireless. Daily the Valencia Government issues bulletins concentrating on German interference and published in the Spanish Government press. The same are also broadcast from all stations under Valencia's control.

Dr. Goebbels replies by similar methods. The German broadcasting programmes are full of reports of calumnies and atrocities alleged to be committed by the Valencia authorities and threats of using force are made, almost daily. Indeed the situation is full of tension and correspondents in the Government territory speak of open German reprisals in case of slightest provocation or accident.

A Valencia Government official recently declared that he would not be surprised suddenly to see a fleet of German aeroplanes coming over Valencia and dropping bombs by order of the General Staff of Berlin.

EX-KHALIFA'S "WAKF" ESTATES

Interesting Case In District Court Of Jaffa

BERLIN, June 12. (By Air Mail).

According to the "Berliner Tageblatt", the district Court of Jaffa will have to consider in the near future a case of the most sensational nature. The heirs of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid demand the return of all "Wakf-estates" which the Sultan as Caliph entrusted to the care of the Mohammedan religious authorities.

For the time being only 4,500 dunams are involved but the lawyers have made it clear, that in case of success every acre of the ex-Sultan's old estates will be reclaimed.

The District Court has inspected the relevant "Kushane" or certified copies of the Central Ground Possessions Register submitted by the plaintiffs and found them in order. This means that their claim on the possession has been provisionally admitted.

The Government of Iraq, Syria and Transjordania, have sent "observers" to Jaffa, as a decision in favour of the Plaintiffs may have far-reaching effects in their countries too—United Press

Anti-Office Conference In C. P.

Move To Strengthen Hands Of Jawahar And Subhas

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

According to the local Liberal tri-weekly English paper a proposal to hold an Anti-Office-Acceptance Conference preferably at Wardha or at Nagpur before the meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha on July 5, is contained in a secret circular to Congressmen whose views on the question are well-known.

It is felt that this is absolutely essential that those who are opposed to acceptance of office should demonstrate their feelings, in order to strengthen the hands of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Bose.

The non-acceptance-wallas, according to the journal, seem to be of the opinion that if the Viceroy carries his threat into effect and suspends the constitution, the Congress will have achieved its object, as in that case the constitution would be wrecked without the Congress having to endeavour for it.

This section feels that the Congress should make efforts to see that the Viceroy is compelled to translate his threat into action.

MAHARASHTRA POET ARRESTED

Alleged Rioting And Unlaful Assembly

SHOLAPUR, June 25.

The City Police have arrested Mr. Haribhau Bhandare and Mr. A K. Bhoslae, Secretary of the City Congress Committee and about half a dozen Congress volunteers under various charges of unlawful assembly, rioting, etc. The arrests followed a 'lathi' charge, which was resorted to by the police to disperse a large crowd, which had gathered to listen to the ballad songs of Mr. Haribhau Bhandare, the well-known Marathi poet from Poona. The Poet was invited by the City Congress Committee to give recitations of songs, which attracted a large crowd.

The Police allowed the recital for about a week, and on the 24th June, they wanted to stop it. A 'Lathi' charge was ordered with a view to disperse the crowd collected in the street.

Fifty persons are said to have been injured as a result of the 'lathi' charge.

A huge public meeting was held this evening under the presidentship of Dr. Antrolikar, M.L.A., and protested against the action of the Police.—United Press.

ROME OPPOSES ANGLO-FRENCH PLAN

Italo-German Zone In Naval Control

ENCROACHMENT WON'T BE PERMITTED

Santandar Prepares To Fight Rebel Advance

SANTANDER, June 26.

All able-bodied men are digging trenches and erecting fortifications.

Factories are working day and night producing munitions.

An army numbering 55,000, well-armed and well-trained militia men are preparing to defend the city against insurgents, who have invaded the province for the first time and are reported to be eight miles from Castro Urdiales, the first big objective on the route to the city.

NON-INTERVENTION CRISIS

Italy's Opposition To Chamberlain's Plan

ROME, June 25.

While authoritative circles express agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's desire to solve the Non-Intervention crisis, it is understood that Italy won't agree to other powers taking over the Italian and German control zones.

If Britain and France do so their action will be regarded merely as private Anglo-French policy towards Spain and it is not likely that Italy will accord it juridical validity.—Reuter.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN SPANISH WATERS

RUGBY: June 25.

In view of the various reports regarding warship movements interest attaches to the answer of the first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Duff Cooper in the Commons to a question this morning. He said according to information at his disposal the following French, German and Italian warships were in Spanish waters yesterday.

FRENCH: Two cruisers, eight destroyers, four sloops, together with five other small vessels.

GERMAN: One Pocket-battleship, two cruisers, six destroyers, four submarines.

ITALIAN: Four flotilla leaders, four destroyers.

The following British ones are at present in the Spanish waters: One battleship, two cruisers two flotilla leaders, twelve destroyers and one depot-ship. In addition there are a destroyer, trawler, and the first motor torpedoboat flotilla on its passage to Malta passing through the Spanish waters.—B.O.W.

REBELS' ADVANCE UNCHECKED

LONDON, June 26.

Insurgents continue their victorious advance in Biscay, according to a Salamanca communique which chronicles the occupation of several villages and mountain peaks. The Spanish Government declares, through the London Embassy that the map section of the Italian General Staff is transferred from Italy to Cadiz.

MOORS AND ARABS FOR MALAGA AND CADIZ.

Gibraltar.—Over 10,000 moors, Arabs Legionaries and other troops were conveyed aboard the Gunboat "Edurado ato" in the last few days, from Ceuta to Algeciras, where they entrained for Malaga and Cadiz.—Reuter.

BIG OFFENSIVE AGAINST MADRID

MADRID, June 26.

Insurgents are apparently preparing a big offensive against the capital. In the morning they launched repeated though fruitless attacks on Government fortifications on the Jarama sector, where it is believed they are endeavouring to re-establish communications. Troop movements recently observed to the north and in the Guadalajara province continue.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER RESIGNS FROM PARTY

Joins Congress With 800 Members

BOMBAY, June 26.

A correspondent... wires as follows from Mehkar:—

Mr. Anand Swami leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in C. P. and Berar has resigned his membership and presidentship of the C P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party, and has joined the Congress. He has registered 800 Congress members from Mehkar and Chikhali taluqs so far.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT THANKED

For Voicing Grievances Of Zanzibar Indians

BAREILLY, June 26.

The General Secretary of the Indian Colonial Association in the course of a statement thanks Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for having listened to the call of Zanzibar Indians and declaring a day for mobilization of Indian opinion in favour of Indians overseas.—United Press.

Roosevelt's Great Conference

Party Members Meet To Smoothen Out Differences

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Over a hundred Democratic Senators and Congressmen landed in small boats in Jefferson Island for President Roosevelt's great Party Conference.

The President's visitors included most of the Party rebels except for a handful of irreconcilables like Senator Carter Glass.

Everyone will have an opportunity to talk personally with President who will also be available on Saturday and Sunday to confer with fresh cohorts as they arrive.—Reuter.

LEAFLETS SHOWERED ON STRIKERS

Trinidad Governor Promise Early Settlement Of Wages

PORT OF SPAIN (West Indies), June 26.

Aeroplanes from the British warships "Ajax" and "Exeter" flew over the island of Trinidad dropped leaflets containing the Governor's appeal to the strikers to return to work. The leaflets also contained a pledge that Government would endeavour to reach a settlement on the wages question.

The Government are ready to mediate independently with group of strikers and employers as they are unable to find anyone in a position to negotiate for the whole.—Reuter.

PARIS HOTELS TO CLOSE DOWN

PARIS, June 26.

The hotel, restaurant and cafe owners throughout France threaten to close down as a protest against the forty-hour week now decreed.

A Committee has been formed to draw up plans for a closure at the beginning of July.

The proprietors maintain that the decree entail a recruitment of sixty-thousand additional employees.—Reuter.

LATE SIR ERIC GEDDIS' ASHES

Scattered From Flying Boat Over English Channel

LONDON: June 26.

While the Imperial Airway's Empire flying-boat "Caledonia" circled over the English Channel at dusk, Captain Wilcockson, Senior Pilot in the Flying-Boat Service, scattered the ashes of the late Sir Eric Geddes, over the route which the flying-boats follow on the regular Southampton - Alexandria Service.—Reuter.

Franc Devaluation Rumours Denied

PARIS June 26.

M. Chautemps formally denying the rumours concerning devaluation of franc pointed out that the rumours are without foundation, as the Government [illegible] to adopt any financial measure before M. Bonnet's arrival on Monday M Bonnet will be outlining his proposals to the cabinet on Monday afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

MUSSOLINI'S LATEST

Germany And Italy Praised For Their Truly "European Sense"

WHY AVALANCHE DID NOT FALL!

ROME, June 26.

Taking Mr. Chamberlain's metaphor as the text for an article in the "Popolo D'Italia", the writer who is believed to be Mussolini himself, says that if shouts and lies against the Fascist world had sufficed then Europe would be ravaged not by avalanches but by floods.

The article strongly attacks the Bolshevik policy as also the Spanish Government, and denounces the anti-Fascist press lies in all the countries. "If floods have not made the avalanche fall, it is solely due to the truly European sense of responsibility in Germany and Italy, where the Governments are not slaves to public opinion which is manoeuvrable at any moment for dubious aims".—Reuter's Special.

"SHOUT AND AVALANCHE"

Confidence Among Four Nations Broken

Rome.—an inspired press make great play with Mr. Chamberlain's metaphor at yesterday's speech, likening the conditions in Europe to high mountains where an incautious movement, even an utterance, might start the avalanche which is perilously poised overhead. Signor Mussolini's newspaper announces an important article tomorrow entitled "the shout and the Avalanche".

"The popolo D'Italia having rejected the suggestion of Britain and France filling the control gap says, Mr. Chamberlain's second point of withdrawal of volunteers presupposes collaboration and confidence among the four Western nations, which recent events had broken.—Reuter.

15 DROWNED IN HIGH FLOODS

Ganges Inundate Villages

NAINITAL, June 26.

Fifteen lives were lost in the deep Ganges waters which is in high floods in the Dwarahat area, says a Ranikhet message, just received here.

The river has inundated several villages, destroying crops and washing off one village. Great panic prevail.—United Pres s.

FIFTY THOUSAND ATTEND FIRST TEST

South Africa Beat Australia By 9 Points

SYDNEY: June 26.

Fifty thousand people were present at the first Rugby Test when South Africa beat Australia by 9 points to 5. At half-time South Africa was leading by 3 points to nil. Bastard and Bergh scored tries and Brand a penalty goal for South Africans. Towers converted his try for Australia. Ground was quagmire.—Reuter

"Indian Women More Broad-Minded Than Men"

"LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, SPEECH & ACTION IS TRUE SPIRIT OF EDUCATION"

Dr. Paranjpye At Indian Women's University Convocation

"I have often felt that women have shown a truer instinct in our political struggle than we, men. Even though they are few in number, the women in our public life have not shown themselves so narrow and communally-minded as men have, and nothing was so cheering to all true nationalists as the deliberate opinion of all women's organisations against separate communal electorates, which are absolutely opposed to all notions of true nationhood."

This great compliment to the sanity and patriotism of women was paid by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, in the course of the address he delivered on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the Convocation of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay.

The number of students passing in the various examinations of the University this year is as follows:-

Entrance Examination 98; Secondary School Certificate Examination 40; Graduates in Arts 53; Second Year Arts 67; First Year Arts 67; Proficient in Arts 3; School Teacher's Diploma—Junior First Year 18; Senior First Year 14: Second Year 4.

UNIVERSITY'S OBJECT.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, the Chancellor of the University, who conferred the degrees on the new graduates, said that the object of the University, which was founded in 1916 by Professor D. K. Karve, was not merely to act on the principle of "good wives and wise mothers," but also to remove the disparity in the education of men and women, which is one of the impediments in achieving balanced and even progress of society, and to make strenuous efforts to enable women to realise their mission in life for the progress and advancement of the Nation and Society at large.

Continuing the speaker said:—

"The percentage of literacy in this country is very low and the grave disproportion in the numbers of our educated men and women, works as an impediment to the acceleration of the pace of real progress in this country. It is necessary to infuse a conquering spirit into the women of this country, by dissemination of higher female education. The Thackersey Indian Women's University will be able to contribute to this nation-building activity, provided the Government and the general public extend adequate financial support in order to supplement its comparatively slender resources."

STOP PRESS.

MUSLIMS TO PLACE GRIEVANCES BEFORE CABINET

SRINAGAR: June 26.

On receipt of panicky reports from Poonch State under the Kashmir Government more military were despatched there yesterday. It was learnt that after Friday prayers nearly 8,000 Muslims left for Srinagar on foot to place their grievances before the Cabinet.

Sheikh Mahomed Abdullah, President of the Muslim Conference, Pandit Premnath Bajaj and Sardar Budh Singh are leaving tomorrow for Poonch to make enquiries and restore communal peace.—United Press.

FIRING & ARRESTS AT SRINAGAR.

SRINAGAR (Kashmir): June 26.

As a result of the Mir Waiz Usuf Shah Party of Muslims taking out a procession in Srinagar City today, in defiance of Section 144, which is in force here, a severe clash occurred between the mob and the Police. Over 60 police are reported to have received treatment in the State Hospital as a result of injuries. Two are badly injured and two are reported missing.

The Police made a lathi charge and then opened fire. No deaths are reported amongst the mob. Mir Waiz Usuf Shah was arrested.

The Military was called out and posted at strategic points in the City which is now quiet.—A. P.

ADVANCE FROM BILBAO CONTINUES

HENDAYE.— Insurgents, continuing the advance from Bilbao, advanced further five and a half miles, to-day. along the coast bringing them within three miles of Castroudiales the first big objective 'en route' to Santander. —Reuter.

Women's College Not To Close Down!

The Hon. Organiser and Principal, Women's College, Hyderabad, Sind, writes:—

With reference to an A. P. message from Karachi appearing in your issue of the 16th inst. to which my attention was drawn by some Bombay friends only yesterday, I would like to state that the Trustee of D.M.D. Trust, which has been contributing Rs. 2,200 every year to the funds of the Women's College, Hyderabad, did put certain questions in connection with the dwindling down of the numbers and the G.A.'s that have passed during the last four years that the College has been in existence. His questionnaire along with the answers was considered by the Committee of Management of which he is a member. It was unanimously resolved that the College be continued as long as some girls are coming forward to join it and not close it down as the message put it.

MALARIA GERMS DETECTED

The following is a list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ending 19-6-1937.

New Souter Street (Nos. 11-13) in a Water trough.

Gas Co. Lane, Parel (Gas Co. compound) in an Iron receptacle

(Continued from Col. 4.)

in you a love of liberty, not only for yourself but also for others, liberty of thought, speech and action so far it does not impinge on the similar liberty of others. That education should teach you to form your own independent judgment, and not make you slaves of others whether in mind or body. It should teach you to cast off superstition, even though hallowed by the passage of centuries. It should make you ever ready to revise your old ideas in the light of changing circumstances. It should enable you to understand that nothing in the world is standing still, but that everything is marching onward to form new combinations."

Baseless Insinuations Against Congress".

NARIMAN AND PATIL REFUTE AND THROW OUT CHALLENGE

"Come Forward And Prove Allegations, Instead Of Spreading Cowardly Lies"

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. S. K. Patil, President and General Secertary respectively of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee vehemently condemned the insinuations and innuendos made against the Congress House and the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee by two Gujarati newspapers in the city regarding the publication of two telegrams that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had sent to Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Shankarrao Deo and Achut Patwardhan.

The occasion for making the statements was the monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was held at the Congress House on Saturday evening, when a member wanted to know from the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., if he was aware of what was being said about the Congress House and B. P.C.C., in a section of the Press.

After the agenda before the House was completed and when the House was about to rise, Mr. Manibhai Seth referred to what was appearing for the past few days in the Gujarati evening papers, the "Janmabhoomi" and the "Jai Bharat", and said these publications were bringing the Congress in the city to disrepute. Insinuations had been made in those papers that the copies of the two telegrams that the Sardar had sent to the Congress leaders in Maharashtra and Karnatak had been divulged by someone in the Congress House. The speaker wanted an authoritative statement from the General Secretary if what had been stated in the Press was true and also wanted to know what steps had been taken to put a stop to the kind of writings that were appearing everyday.

PATIL'S STATEMENT

Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., said that he welcomed the opportunity to refute the insinuations that had been made in a section of the Gujarati Press. The B. P. C. C. or its officials or the staff of the B. P. C. C. had nothing to do with the divulging of the telegrams that had been alleged. It was more than an insinuation that had been made. It was a charge that somebody from the Congress House had given the copies of the telegrams out.

The speaker did not want to go into the merits and demerits of the case. Some of the best minds in the country were engaged in it. He, however, wanted to state that none of the officials or members of the staff had anything to do with the All India Parliamentary Board's office or with its file. The All India Parliamentary Board had its own office and had its own clerk and the papers were kept in a cupboard under lock and key.

A CHALLENGE

Mr. Patil challenged those papers which had made insinuations to come forward and prove that anyone connected with the B. P. C. C. or the Congress House had divulged those copies. There was not even a shred of evidence to make those allegations and he entirely repudiated the insinuations.

Mr. I. S. Patel, Treasurer of the B. P. C. C., got up to correct a certain statement of Mr. Patil. He said that the file in question was not in the cupboard althrough. It was in his possession for a time, and he had kept it in one of his drawers. He had nothing else to add.

Mr. K F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., agreed with the General Secretary's statement, and said that the insinuations made were scandalous and false. He also threw a challenge, and said that if that those who made these allegations, should have the courage enough to come forward and prove them instead of spreading cowardly lies. This was not all that was being done. It was but a part of it.

NARIMAN'S STATEMENT IN DUE COURSE

Concluding Mr. Nariman said:—

The insinuations made were untrue and he hoped that the papers would withdraw these insinuations. The B. P. C. C. stood on its past clear record, though attempts were being made to bring the B. P. C. C. into disrepute. When the proper time came, he said he would issue a statement.

FIRST IN FIELD

Dr. Paranjpye in the course of his address said:—

"What is the use of a long and expensive education, if it does not make you fitter to cope with the ever-changing conditions of our world? If your education has not enlarged your human sympathies, broadened your minds, and widened the sphere of your interests, it cannot be said to have achieved its purpose but simply created more... learned fools".

Referring to the fact that, in this University, the vernaculars were the medium of instruction, the speaker said:—

"Whatever might have been the state of educational opinion twenty years ago, this principle does not sound strange at the present time. In most universities students are allowed to be taught and examined in all subjects, except English, in the vernacular, at the matriculation examination, and signs are not wanting that the same will ere long be the case in higher examinations also. In at least one recognised University, the medium is definitely an Indian language. The Indian Women's University can take credit to itself, that it was the first to make a thorough-going experiment of this nature, and, if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, I am sure that it is going to receive such flattery more and more, as days go by. Nobody is more conscious of the difficulties of higher instructions through the vernaculars than myself. But many of these difficulties are considerably reduced by the requirement of compulsory English at all stages, and will, in any case, solve themselves as the changed medium comes into operation, and the supply of books and teachers will soon overtake the new demand."

NEW MOVEMENT'S PIONEERS

Turning to the new graduates of the University, he said:—

They are the pioneers of a movement in our national life. The success or failure of the new educational experiment conducted by this University, will be determined by the way they conduct themselves in the wide world of life. They are expected to play their roles of wife, mother, daughter and sister, like other women, but they must play them better, because of their education. They are expected to preserve all that is good in our past, shed all the evil excrescences and imbibe all that is new but useful in the other civilisations, with which we have come into contact."

Giving a word of advice to the graduates, Dr. Paranjpye said:

"Have high ideals, try to carry them out in your life, but have the charity to sympathise with the weakness of others."

If the education is imparted in its true spirit it should implant

(Continued in Col. 2.)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 3, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 17, 1356
Parsi: Deh 25, 1306
Hightide: 1-30; 14-15
Lowtide: 7-24; 20-42
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony at Congress House, 8 a.m. (S.T.).

Public reception and address to Mr. Savarkar, Krishna Theatre, 10 a.m.

Monday, June 28

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 29.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public Class at Madhav Bhag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall to-day (Sunday), at 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A. LL.B. will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The 8th Annual General Meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the V. M. Swastik Mandir.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Mr. M. S. Shetty B. A. will deliver a lecture about "Astrology as practised in Kerala" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

S. I. CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY

The 25th half-yearly General Body Meeting of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.).

RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

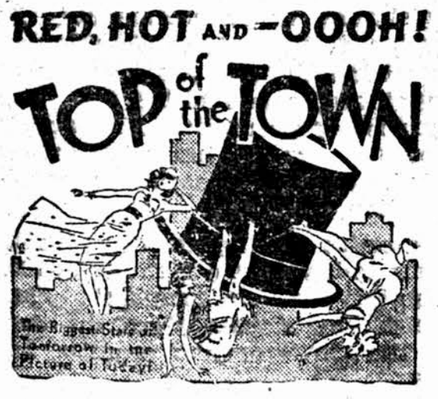
The senior Lady Students of the above Vidyalaya will give a musical concert for Ladies only to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Gayan Hall of the Vidyalaya (Dwarkadas Mansion, Benham Hall Lane Corner Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.)

DEOGAD EDUCATION BOARD

The third annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Board will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Youngmen's Hindu Association Hall, Ganpati Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, (Girgaum Back Road).

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RED, HOT AND —OOOH!



PLENTY OF SONGS AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Last of Mrs. Cheney" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Top of the Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Crime Over London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Daily as usual.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Insaf" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m. at 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Pirate Treasure" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daily Change of Programe" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp: Flora Fountain, this evening at 6-15.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA

There will be a programme of vocal and instrumental music in Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya, Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, by Prof. Raghunathrao Patwardhan, Principal, Academy of Music, Allahabad, to-day (Sunday), between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.

MUSLIM RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Muslim Relief Committee will be held at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Islam Club, Chowpaty, to transact the following business: To elect the Working Committee and to appoint an Auditor.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

"The Thirty-fourth Annual General Gathering of the above Mandali and the Prize Distribution Function of the Mogaveera Free Night School will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. B. M. Bhargava, B.A., LL.B., J.P."

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The fourth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel St., Fort, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), when Pt. Vijayashanker will deliver a lecture on How to know God in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Bhagvadgita to-day (Sunday) the 27th at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pt. Ramchandra will deliver a lecture on Devotion to God at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

The Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the terrace of the B. P. C. C. Office Building.

INSURANCE BROKERS MEET

Joint Representation On New Bill Discussed

The Insurance Brokers of Bombay met in conference on Saturday afternoon to consider the steps that should be taken to safeguard their interests, in connection with the Bill for amending the law relating to insurance, which is coming up before the Legislative Assembly in August.

Mr. Hansraj Premji Shroff, President of the Bombay Insurance Brokers Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided.

TARIFF REFORM

In the course of his speech he gave an account of the birth of the Association in 1927 as a result of the agitation of the brokers in connection with the question of Tariff reform, which had been taken up by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and the Bombay Underwriters Association. After some activity things had again reverted to the old condition. Recently the Bombay Fire Insurance Association had again taken up the question of improving the present state of tariffs and Insurance Brokers Association and worked with them in the matter.

Continuing the speaker said that the Insurance brokers were bound to last as long as the Insurance Companies themselves and nothing could destroy them as long as there was harmony and unity in the ranks.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

The representation made by the Bombay Insurance Brokers Association to the Legislative Assembly of India on Clauses 31, 33 (2), 35 and 37 of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Business of Insurance was read and discussed at the meeting.

At the end, a resolution was passed calling upon all the members to support this representation and also calling upon all such brokers who had stood aloof from the Association to join it in fighting for the common interests of all brokers.

"NO LEGAL POWER IN HANDS OF GOVT."

Minister Mehta's Reply To T. U. C. Leader

BOMBAY: June 26.

In reply to a letter of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Labour leader of Bombay, forwarding copies of resolutions passed by the Bombay Textile Workers' Conference recently, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay Government, assures him that Government are considering the most feasible course that could be adopted for facilitating recognition of Trade Unions by employers in Bombay, though there is no legal power in the hands of the Government to compel the employers to granting recognition.

Mr. Mehta also hopes that Labour leaders will not abandon the idea of achieving trade union unity despite difficulties.—United Press.

SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Members of the Silk Merchants' Association had an interview with Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Member of the Central Board of Revenue, on Saturday at 12 noon, when some questions affecting trade and especially regarding foreign income were discussed. Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, Commissioner of Income Tax was present.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, according to a drawing, made recently in London by a well-known Czechoslovak artist M. Sors. In a statement to the artist, the Gaekwar stated that he knew Czechoslovakia not only as a progressive State and an advanced industrial unit but the earth of the country was also familiar to him, having used for treatment the volcanic mud of Pistany. He also indicated the possibility of his visiting this year Pistany as well.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan

BOMBAY: June 26.

According to information received here Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Palliet Professor of the Oxford University, is expected to visit India next month. As at present arranged, Sir S. Radhakrishnan will take the mail-boat at Marseilles about the 10th of July reaching Bombay in the third week. After spending some months in India he returns to Oxford.—United Press.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BY REQUEST

for the special benefit of SCHOOLS and COLLEGES which were closed for vacation during the film's first release!

JULES VERNE'S

Great Adventure Novel

MICHAEL STROGOFF

with

ANTON WALBROOK—MARGOT GRAHAME—AKIM TAMIROFF—ELIZABETH ALLAN

R-K-O RADIO PICTURE.

RAJINDRA GYM. BEATEN

In Spite Of Amar Nath's Excellent Batting And Bowling Feats

(From Our Correspondent)
AMRITSAR, June 23.

A formidable team consisting of the Yuvaraj of Patiala, Prince Peter, Colonel Jogindar Singh, L. Tarrant, Lala Amar Nath, Feroz Khan and others playing recently in a three-day cricket match at Chail for the Rajindra Gymkhana against a Jullunder team captained by Mr. Asghar H. Shah, lost the match by three wickets.

Batting first the Rajindra Gymkhana scored 188 runs all out, to which the visitors replied with 181 all out. Lala Amar Nath taking five wickets for 51 runs.

Leading by seven runs in the first innings, the home team faired rather disastrously against Murrawat and Anarwar Khan's deadly bowling. Lala Amar Nath, the only batsman to play confidently, scored 96 runs, missing his century by four runs.

The visitors wanting 182 runs to win the match, hit up the required number of runs, taking plenty of risks against the Yuvaraj's accurate bowling, who took five wickets in the second innings for 79 runs.

Scores:—

RAJINDRA GYMKHANA

First Innings 188
(Maharaj Kumar 37, Feroz Khan 53 and L. Tarrant 30.)

Second Innings 175
(Lala Amar Nath 96).

ASGHAR H. SHAH'S XI

First Innings 181
(Anwar-ud-Din 70).

Second Innings (for 7 wickets) 185
(Usman 41 and Murrawat, not out 43).

Earl Baldwin was presented with a volume containing 558 "resolutions of appreciation" passed by local party organisation at a meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL
PROUDLY PRESENTS

"Our Darling Daughters"

A STORY WOVEN ROUND THE COURT INTRIGUES

Featuring:

ROSE & KUMAR

with
ZILLOO, MUBARAK, PRAMILA, BABA VYAS, BABY SHREE and Others.

Director:—CHOWDHARY.

A T

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Shows:—5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

Well-Known Stage & Screen Star Dead

Colin Clive Was Direct Descendant Of Founder Of British Empire In India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Colin Clive, the well-known screen actor, who was ailing for some-time past expired yesterday at Hollywood.

He was seen in Bombay two weeks ago at the Empire in "History Is Made At Night," in which he appeared as Bruce Vail, husband of Jean Arthur.

Injuries suffered during his final training for an officer's commission in the British army blasted Colin Clive's hopes to follow the the family tradition of a military career. The actor, is the son of Colonel Colin Clive-Greig a British army hero, and all his male relatives for generations had won glory under the Union Jack He was born in St. Malo France. of English parents, on January 20, 1900.

Brilliant Stage Success

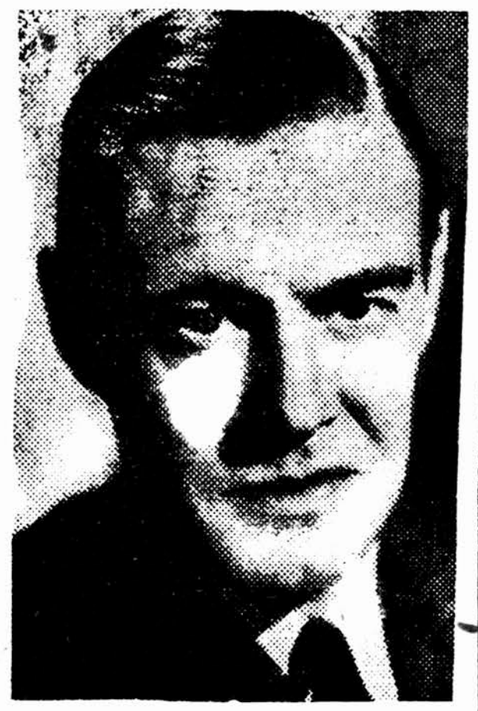
Educated at Stonyhurst college and at the Royal Military college, Sandhurst Britain's West Point, young Clive had almost achieved his first army goal, a commission. when he was badly hurt in a fall from a horse.

Always interested in amateur theatricals, he began to think of a stage career as soon as he had recovered. Entering the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, he made a brilliant record and stepped into leading roles in "Rose Marie," "Show Boat," "Way of an Eagle" and other London successes.

It remained for "Journey's End" to catapult him to international fame. After starring in the long run of the play in London and New York he was brought to Hollywood for the screen version. Since that time he has devoted part of his time to films and returned to the footlights for occasional roles.

...His Screen Appearances

His pictures include "The Stronger Sex," "Frankenstein," Lily Christine," "Christopher Strong" "The Key," "One More River," "Jane Eyre," "The Right to Live"



Colin Clive.

"Clive of India," (the chief character was his own ancestor) "The Bride of Frankenstein," "The Raven," "The Girl from Tenth Avenue," "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" and "Meet the Duchess."

Clice was married to Jeanne de Casalis French star, popular on the English stage and screen.

He was six feet tall, weighed 160 pounds had, had gray eyes and black hair. When he wasn't busy in the studios or on the stage, Clive usually could be found on the tennis courts or the golf links.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Considers Time Limit For Replying Govt. Questionnaire Too Short

The Association of Indian Industries has addressed a communication to the Government of India regarding the proposed Enquiry into the effects of the Japanese Competition on minor industries stating that the time limit for submission of replies to the questionnaire issued by Government viz: 15th July 1937 is too short for a thorough and exhaustive preparation of the case of the minor industries, which is a question of All-India importance, and asking for an extension of the time limit by a month or two.

Copies of the questionnaire can be had from the office of the Association (Jehangir Wadia Bldg., 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay) on application and the minor industries are requested to come forward and avail themselves of this opportunity to present their cases, as strongly as possible, before the Government of India. The Association will be glad to give such assistance as the industries may stand in need of.

BHOPAL LEADER ILL IN JAIL

JUBBULPORE, June 25.

It is understood that Master Lal Singh, convener of the Bhopal State Hindu Conference in Bhopal, who has been gaoled by the State authorities on the charge of violating the Durbar's orders, is suffering from a serious attack of heart and piles troubles.

His wife, who has been suffering from an advanced stage of phthisis, is lying gravely ill in her house.—United Press.

BOOK ATTACKING HINDUISM SEIZED

Collector Orders 1,100 To Be Burnt

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

On an application by the Secretary of the local Hindu Mission, the Collector ordered the seizure of all copies of the book entitled "Satyane Panthe" (the Path to Truth) written by a Muslim on the ground that it attacked the Hindu religion.

The police seized about 1,100 copies which the Collector ordered to be burnt.—A. P.

DISMISSED CONSTABLE ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY

MADRAS, June 25.

Vadivelu, a dismissed head constable and Perumal, a messenger boy of the General Post Office. were arrested by Inspector Smaller of the Madras City Police for alleged robbery.

It is stated that Vadivelu and Perumal threatened two middle-aged men sitting in the sands on the beach near the Fort St. George, posing as policemen belonging to the Crime Branch.

It is alleged that one of the arrested men searched the person of the two men and bolted away with currency notes to the value of Rs. 100.—United Press.

14th GLORIOUS WEEK
Unanimously hailed as ONE AND ONLY BEST Indian Picture produced so far. Selected for International Exhibition Venice.

New Th... Immortal Masterpiece

THE PRESIDENT

Starring: SAIGAL
Photography and Direction by:
SJT. N. BOSE
Still Drawing Crowded Houses
at
THE KRISHNA
TALKIES —:— Dubash Theatre
Time:— Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

FOR OUR SOUTH INDIAN PATRONS !

A TAMIL TALKIE SUPER
which scored huge success in the SOUTH

RAJA BHAKTI
OR
RAKSHASI MAHATVA KANKSHA
Starring:—
P. S. RATAN BAI
P. S. RATNA BAI
and Others
One Show only to-day (SUNDAY), the 27th June, at 10 a.m.
(Morning)
AT
KOHINOOR
CINEMA ::: DADAR

THIS PLAY WILL NOT BE STAGED HERE DURING THIS SEASON.

Under the patronage of his highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
A T
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

To-day (SUNDAY the 27th June at 3-30 P.M.

SOUBHADRA

Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN MYSORE

Appointment Of Committee Under Consideration, Says Govt. Member

BANGALORE, June 26.

At question time in the Mysore legislature, which commenced its session to-day, the Government member said that the question of appointing a committee for the purpose of permitting Harijans to worship in Munzrai-Managed Hindu temples was under consideration.

A series of supplementary questions followed, one member asking whether the six months' time which had elapsed since the date of the Government's promise was insufficient.

The Government member interjected, "The question is many centuries old and it requires more time to consider the matter."—A. P.

BOMBAY SCOUT COMMISSIONERS

Affirm Faith In Baden-Powell, Scout And Girl Guide Movements

The following Press Note has been issued under the signatures of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. V. G. Rao, Dr. M. B. Rehman and Messrs C. B. Sethna, Gulamalli G. Merchant, A. B. Rane, Suryakant Trivedi, Navroji R. Dordi and Mr. K. B. Godrej:—

"In view of the several statements that have appeared in a section of the Press relating to the remarks said to have been made by Lord Baden-Powell, we, the Commissioners of Bombay, have carefully studied the question and wish to put on record that the Chief Scout's cablegram in reply to a telegram from the Provincial Commissioner totally denying the allegation, and his letters to the editor of a Calcutta newspaper and Mr. H. W. Hogg, Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner, as also the letter written by Lady Baden-Powell to Mrs. Eastley, the Provincial Girl Guide Commissioner, are sufficient to disprove that Lord Baden-Powell has given expression to the alleged disparaging remarks about India.

"We hereby affirm our faith in the Chief Scout and the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement, which stand for the creation of happy, healthy and helpful citizens."

B. P. SAYS HIS OBJECT IS TO HELP INDIA

Chief Scout's Attempt To Explain Away His Slander

SIMLA, June 26.

Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout for the world, in the course of a letter to Mr. H. W. Hogg, Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner, India, says:—

"I am afraid that you will have had some anxiety over Press criticisms of what I had said to the Press in England regarding my visit to India. My statements have been wonderfully distorted by certain papers in India hostile to our movement. They appear to make out that my remarks intended as insults to India. It is scarcely likely that I should have spent time and money going out there to see the scouts and my many friends and then turn and hurl insults at them. As you know and as my speeches showed my whole object is to help India in any way that I can. I expect scouters and scouts will have had sense to see the hollowness of charges against me.

"I merely explained to the Press here that our main aim in scout training (in England as in India and fifty other countries) is to develop health, character and unity as adjunct to what was taught in schools. In so promoting this ideal I was not making any imputation against India or Indians. However there is little opposition and criticism and very closer co-operation, which inspires us to work all the harder to show results that cannot fail to be acknowledged as valuable to the country."—A.P.

Among the members of the German Nanga Parbat Expedition was Prof. Troll who did not accompany the party in the actual assault on the peak. He has been saved and is at present engaged in exploring the mineralogy and biology of the Himalayas.

Our Abyssinian Letter

Ethiopians Still Fighting For Liberty

Guerilla Warfare Continues

(From Our Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, (By Mail).

The Abyssinian guerilla warfare still continues in all sectors with vigour. The Abyssinian bands have made repeated attacks on the town in cover of night. The Italians have called back all their troops to Addis Ababa as in the rainy season their aeroplanes are of no use.

Lately many of their workers have been going back because they received no pay or food. The Fascists and non-Fascists have been repeatedly fighting between themselves and many desertions are reported. Hundreds of Italians are reported to have entered French and British Somaliland borders and asked for protection. Some even tried to go back by smuggling themselves in the mail steamer from here but were detected and put in prison.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS

The condition of the Indians is reported to be becoming desperate. They are unable to send out their capital, their shops are empty and they cannot order or sell any foreign merchandise. An order has been passed in Harrar that no one is to buy bread or meat but Italians only and those who are used to rice and wheat are nearly starving.

A well-known friend of mine who is a trader of standing brought down his wife and family a few days ago to keep them in Zeila because he said it was impossible to get food in Dire-Dawa.

Life is not safe after dark in the town of Dire-Dawa.

Abyssinian houses and churches are being broken down wherever possible and the furniture of these Abyssinians left in the open with all the members of their families.

Nearly 6 thousand females and 3 thousand male Abyssinians have taken protection in Boramo and hundreds are arriving here every day. All the trains which arrive are always full of people who are forced to leave the country because they cannot get anything to eat in that country and although hundreds of lorries are leaving for Dire-Dawa from here, these are insufficient for Italian wants.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A boy of seven, named Jiva Karson ran into a B. E. S. T. Bus yesterday on Arthur Road, as a result of which he sustained an injury. He was removed to K. E. M. Hospital, where he died in the evening.

The inquest was adjourned to July 3.

For alleged Sutta gambling, the Mahim Police arrested Purushotam Singh Kabir Singh, Sher Bahadur, Naudav Saki, Dwarkadas Sharma and Parsuram Haridoa, last night in Deoji Umarji Chawl at Gokhale Road and placed them to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, charged with Sutta Gambling.

They were remanded in custody till June 30th.

J. W. Sykes was arrested by the Palton Road Police yesterday afternoon at the instance of the Bangalore Police.

Messrs. Wade & Co. of Bangalore, it is understood, have filed a complaint charging the accused with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 175.

The accused, who was unable to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 200, was ordered to be remanded in Police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to-day at the Esplanade Court.

The Police intimated that they had already informed the Bangalore Police that the accused was in custody and had requested them to send a person to identify the accused.

The rivalry between tow Pathans over the employment of one of them in the place of the other led to a serious clash between four Pathans at Parel of whom two were arrested.

Tate Khan Jarabwalli Khan and Pandakhan Alam Khan, the two Pathans, stood before the Presidency Magistrate, charged with murder.

It was stated that yesterday at about 11 a.m. the accused persons attacked Johu Mohamed with whom one of the suspects was on inimical terms, and his friend Mutafakhan, at Parel Tank Road and inflicted on them serious injuries.

Mutafakhan, it is stated, has succumbed to injuries, and Mohamed is being treated in K. E. M. Hospital.

Pending for the enquiries the accused have been remanded to police custody till July 10th.

A Tragic Joke

While working on the fourth floor of a building at Church Gate Reclamation on the 20th June Mangal Deve (30), a sweeper fell down at about 11 a.m. and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition but died there.

Inquest evidence showed that the deceased had told his wife shortly before his fall, "You will see me dead by to-morrow.

His wife thought it was only a joke. She did her work on the ground floor and at 11 a.m. she heard the noise of a thud. She found her husband lying in an unconscious condition.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to his fall, which was either suicidal or accidental.

FOUND DEAD IN ROOM

The City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning volutarily administered, at the inquest on Dadoo Krishan Shinde (25), who was found dead in his room on the first floor of Poonawalla Chawl at Fergusson Road.

Amin Again Files Case Against Sardar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The complaint of defamation filed by Mr. Jayantilal Amin against Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel which was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay owing to the absence of the complainant, when the case was taken up for hearing, was to-day refiled before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Amin appeared in person before the Magistrate and presented his complaint. The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons upon the respondent.

Mr. B. K. Shah, B. Com., F.I.A, (London), (Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London), third Indian to have the honour of passing such a difficult examination. He is the son-in-law of Mr. Nanavaty, Deputy-Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

Indian Passes Institute Of Actuaries Exam.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Intimation has been received that Mr. B. K. Shah, formerly the Actuary to the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., and now with the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., has passed the Fellowship examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London. Mr. Shah is the son-in-law of Mr. M. Nanavaty, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. He is the third Indian who has the honour of passing this examination, which is supposed to be a very stiff one.—United Press.

TWO FILMS BANNED

MADRAS, June 25.

The Commissioner of Police has notified that the films, "Zamind Ke Chand" and "Din Duniya" should not be exhibited at any theatre in Madras without obtaining previous permission.—United Press.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

Beggar's profession is an organised one like every other profession

SEE

RATANBAI

AT HER BEST IN

"Dhanwan"

OR

"MAZDUR-KI-BETI"

Featuring:
JAMSHEDJI, HAFESJEE, W. M. KHAN, URMILLA, JAMNA, SAYED AHMED and Others.

Director:—P. ATORTHY

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-30.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

In Search Of Windmills

By N. J.

Tilting at windmills is always a pleasant pastime. There is only one better in that line, which is searching for them. There is the joy of a new discovery, the pride of pioneering. How wonderful it must be to descry new continents, and be the first to plant the flag there! The flag of protest, I mean. For the crusading zeal is inborn in every son of man, though fortunately it is more or less passive in most of us. We bow our head to the tide and thus live at peace with our surroundings. But there are a few in whom the "divine discontent" is too strong, and who refuse to bow their heads to the injustices and inequities around them. The Humanity would not have been whtt it is to-day had it not been for those Great Protestors from Gautama Budha to Mahatma Gandhi

But while we have always been fervent in our tributes to those great reformers we grudge our need of praise to their cousins only once removed. It is the tribe, at whose prototype is the Great Don immortalised by cervantes. Their very life is a protest. The crusading fever is always throbbing in their veins. They have not one but several bees in their bonnet, which are unceasingly buzzing. Their lances are ever levelled at one ill or another, real or imaginary. And they are always in quest of "fresh fields and pastures new"!

* * *

Poor India!

It is seldom that I review books in those columns. In fact I have never done it so far. But recently I came across a peach of a publication, and it has given me so many hours of undiluted delight that I simply must share my discovery with my readers. The book contains 271 closely crammed pages and it is available for the modest sum of eight annas. It is published at 232 Carnac Road by the author, P. Joseph not the well-known Journalist, Mr. Potham Joseph And lastly the name of the book is "What is wrong with India?"

Poor India! Might not one rather ask what if anything, is right with her at all? She is so riddled with numerous diseases, drawbacks and deficiencies, which almost baffle solution. For decades and decades now both Indians and foreigners have been attempting to diagnose her ills and to prescribe their pet remedies. And still the patient goes on being bedridden and defying all the goodmeaning efforts of the numerous physicians and surgeons attending her. One had almost despaired of those maladies being ever cured!

* * *

Crusading Zeal

But not so Mr. P. Joseph. He is fired with the crusading zeal. He is out to slay the dragons. He is in fact in search of new windmills. "What is wrong with India" may be well-worn in its theme, but it is nothing if not novel in its treatment. The recital of India's ill almost takes one breath away. One could have hardly imagined that there were so many things wrong with this poor old country. One almost admires the patient for so stubbornly dragging on in this condition. And having revelled in the 272 pages of this book one admires Mr P. Joseph too for his painstaking research in India's pathology.

I have observed above that the author is nothing if not novel in his treatment. He does not thus bother to divide his book into chapters or sections. He goes on in an alphabetical order, like a dictionary or an encyclopaedia. I heartily endorse this idea for it gives one a wider scope of subjects and a freer field to roam about. Thus under the letter H we find the author discoursing upon Hair, Head, Heaven, Hell, Hindus, Hindu-Muslim Riots, Holy Land and Hotels. Rather a mixed bag—isn't? That proves the amazing versality of the author. And I may as well say here that the present volume takes us only to the letter P. The end of the Odyssey is not yet!

* * *

Badly Bitten

It must be pretty evident now that the author of "What is wrong

(Continued on page 27)

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

ANNUAL MEETING OF INDIAN BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL

(By: J. C. MAITRA)

On Sunday last the Board of Control for Cricket in India held its eighth annual general meeting at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Eleven members were present, including the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control. The President, the Vice-Presidents and the Honorary Treasurer were conspicuous by their absence.

The vicious system of proxy voting came in for use again. A. A. Jasdenwalla, the Bombay representative, securing proxies for Sind and Hyderabad State and A. S. de Mello who has no voting right on his own account, had three on behalf of Delhi and District, Bihar and Southern Punjab. The associations which remained unrepresented altogether were N.W.F.P., Northern India, Western India States, the Central Province and the Mysore State.

This shows that about one-half of the affiliated associations did not send their representatives to the most important meeting of the controlling body during the year. It may be they were not sufficiently interested in the proceedings or they were unable to foot the bill for a representative to make the journey. In any case it points to a dereliction of duty which has brought the Board of Control to its present plight

THE ONLY ACHIEVEMENT

The only achievement worthy of note by the Board of Control was the affiliation of four new associations during the year, namely, Nawanagar State, Bihar, N.W.F.P., and Baroda State. In every other respect it has recorded a hopeless failure.

To start with, I must refer to the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Ranji Trophy. This is unquestionably the most important cricket event in the country—at any rate it should be so, as it covers the whole length and breadth of the land and embraces all communities, irrespective of caste or creed.

While, admittedly, it has evoked plenty of enthusiasm among the cricketers themselves, it has failed to excite the interest of the cricket-loving public of the country. The natural consequence is that the Tournament has become a huge financial failure, although from the players' point of view it has been an excellent field for their training and education.

WAY TO SUCCEED

The reason for this failure is not far to seek. Like football and hockey, cricket has not been able to enlist a large following in all parts of the country. I expect it will take some years yet to rouse their enthusiasm. In Bombay, on the other hand, it is a different story. The home of Indian cricket is submerged, so to say, in its love for the Quadrangular Tournament She will not have anything else to replace the latter. By staging the semi-finals and finals in Bombay the Board of Control have realised this to their utter disappointment.

Notwithstanding, in my opinion, the Ranji Trophy has not received proper and sufficient trial in this city. I still hold that if the Tournament is finished before the Quadrangular or Pentangular as it will be from this year, it will generate enough enthusiasm among the cricket fans in the city to draw a respectable income. The most important factor, therefore, is that the Ranji Trophy must be played off when the cricket season in Bombay is at its height.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE

It is reported that for the sake of convenience it has been arranged to stage the Inter-Provincial matches at four centres only. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Maharaja of Patiala, Holker of Indore and Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla having generously agreed to bear all the expenses of their respective centres, the matches of each zone, will be played at Jamnagar, Patiala, Indore and Hyderabad (Deccan). The semi-finals and final will be staged in Bombay as usual, but on the Cricket Club of India gorund. This is expected to give some impetus to the cricket-goers of the city to support this Tournament.

ITS DRAWBACKS

The scheme is good to look at. But it must be remembered it has a distinct disadvantage to players on turf, Jamnagar, Indore and Hyderabad having matting wicket. The purpose of the Tournament will thereby be frustrated to a large extent. I understand this is only a temporary measure and, therefore, we need not raise any serious objections to the proposal. I quite agree. I am not at all opposed to the proposal. I am only pointing out that it will not solve the problem on a permanent basis. The Board of Control will have to think out ways and means which will establish this Tournament on a sure foundation.

A SUGGESTION

Sometime ago I had suggested that the Board of Control should advise all its affiliated bodies to lay down the rule that all players should travel Inter-class when travelling for the championship matches and all board and lodge together as is being done by touring football and hockey teams. This will reduce the expenses of the competing associations considerably without putting their players into any degree of inconvenience. Those who play for the love of the game and the honour of their association should not mind even a little discomfort in the attainment of a glorious object. Those who would demur should be, in my opinion, better left alone.

FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

As matters stand, the Board of Control could not arrive at any decision with regard to the All-India Championships. The main reason for the postponement is that some of the affiliated associations want financial guarantees from the Board of Control to the extent of the losses they might incur due to their participation in the Tournament. The finances of the Board itself being in a precarious state the matter has been left for further consideration later on.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.

I fail to understand, however, why the provincial associations should shove all the financial burden on the shoulders of the Board of Control. They have also their own responsibilities in this respect. It is their business as much of the Board of Control to foster and promote cricket in their own areas. They can never expect to reach All-India or world standard without participation in matches of this kind. And this undoubtedly means a certain amount of sacrifice on their part. I sincerely hope they will strain every nerve to contribute their quota towards the successful running of this Tournament.

INTER-UNIVERSITY TOURNEY

The management of the Inter-University Tournament has been similarly mishandled. The final matches are being played a year hence since the inauguration of the Tournament. One would have thought that well-organised as the Universities are there would not be any difficulty in avenging their matches. Complaints of unnecessary interference by the Headquarters of the Board of Control have reached my ears. Consequently there has been less co-operation between the University authorities and the officials of the Board of Control than one would desire. I think the best thing would be to leave the management of this tournament to a body of the Universities themselves. Then it will have a greater chance of success than in the hands of de Mello whose hands are already too full with other important matches.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES

It will astound the world to know that the loss on the last tour to England has risen from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 23,000 by the time the accounts have been audited.

The office of the Board of Control costs Rs. 100 per month more than its average income. The statement of accounts shows an income of Rs. 4,025 during fifteen months ending 31st March, 1937 and expenditure of about Rs. 5,600 during the same period.

The Secretary of the Board of Control in his report laments that the above losses together with the losses incurred on the Ranji Trophy Tournament have eaten away the contribution of Rs. 40,000 made to it by the Cricket Club of India two years ago. The Club having changed its article of association since then there will be no more contribution from it and the Board of Control will have to depend entirely on its own resources in the future. How the Board of Control will stand on its own, the world has yet to know.

TENNYSON'S VISIT

Now we must leave the dark side of the picture and turn to the bright side. The Board of Control or rather Lord Tennyson has been able to get together a very strong side to visit India next winter. The presence of Hammond and Voce in the team ensures a successful trip. I have no doubt cricket lovers all over India will rejoice at the advent of such an attractive combination.

But the visit must be made successful from the Indian point of view. We have seen enough of teams coming here and routing our home sides. Various causes have been attributed to the failure of our players. This must not happen again. The All-India Selection Committee and the Captain they appoint must be such as will inspire confidence in the minds of the players as well as the public.

THE SELECTORS

I am glad indeed that the Board of Control have reposed their confidence again in Dr. Homi Kanga —than whom there is not a more competent man in the whole country. I cannot however approve of the selection of the Jam Saheb as a selector. He is too busy a man to devote sufficient time in studying players all over India. Now that he is President of the Board of Control he should be able to persuade his famous brother Duleep, to take over this responsibility from him. His choice will be acclaimed in all quarters. I earnestly hope the Jam Saheb will lose no time in effecting this change.

THE MANAGER

It is gratifying to note that an Indian will be appointed manager of the Tennyson's team. In this connection S. M. Hadi's name has been suggested. I feel sorry that I have to oppose his appointment on the ground of efficiency. As Treasurer of the last England tour he did not show sufficient ability in this regard. He is condemned by his own mouth when his forecast of "no loss" on his return reached the tremendous size of Rs. 28,000. I do not cast any reflection on his honesty and integrity. But the man who shoulders such a great responsibility must be one more alert and capable. I would suggest that the position should be advertised in the Press and the most suitable person selected without any tinge of favouritism.

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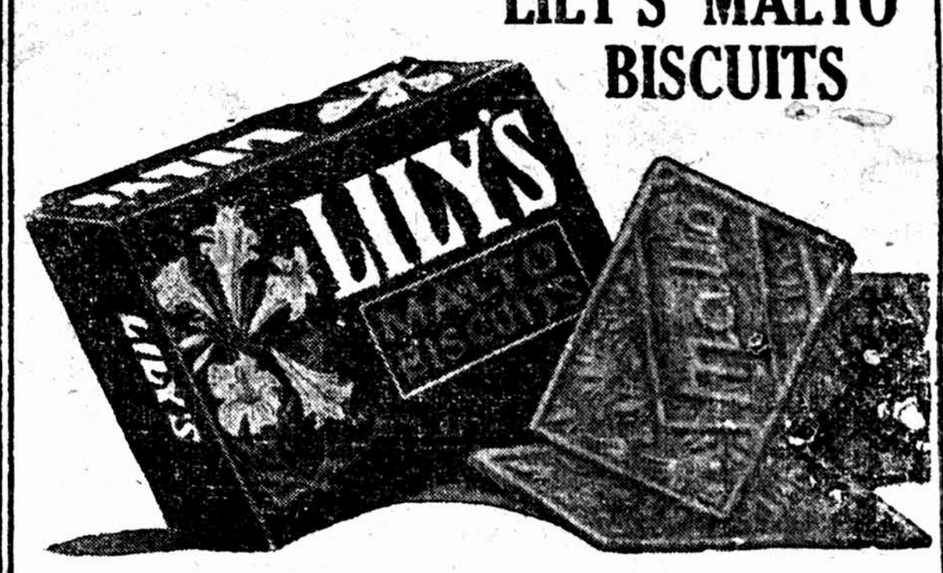

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Dr. Temple On Detective Stories

Authors Who 'Cheat': Literary Pleasure And The Limerick

The Archbishop of York, Dr. Temple, discussed the perfect detective story in his presidential address to the Library Association at its annual conference at Scarborough.

"I think it must be held", he said, "that the detective story belongs to the same class as the limerick, on the ground that in both the essential virtue is dexterity. Here, however, it is dexterity not of words but of plot. Of course, there are other ingredients, such as sheer excitement at the dangers faced; the best detective story is always also in greater or less degree a shocker. But this is a subsidiary element. In the detective story the primary interest is in the game played between the author and the reader.

"The perfect story would be one in which the reader had before him all the evidence on which the criminal would be convicted, and yet was led to suspect someone else until the moment of arrest.

"When the author leaves us in the dark by keeping out of the story either the criminal himself or the clues which point to his guilt he is cheating, and spoils our pleasure in defeat, for in this game defeat, if only the author plays fair, is the condition of the highest pleasure".

SIMPLE PLEASURES

Previously Dr. Temple had spoken of the simplest of literary pleasures "the pleasure in verbal dexterity" —and he quoted these two examples:

There was once a gourmet of Credition
Who ate pate de foie gras. He spread it on
A chocolate biscuit
And said, "I'll just risk it".
His tomb gives the date that he said it on.

There was a young man of Madrid
Who fancied that he was the Cid,
When they asked of him, Why?
He could only reply
That he didn't know why, but he did.

The Archbishop spoke caustically of the collection of the first editions. "I take a utilitarian view of books—for me they exist to be read, not to furnish libraries, nor even to be treasured", he said. "I have no trace of interest in first editions. A later one, if brought out under the author's directions, is more likely to give an accurate presentation of his thought.

'Curio hunting' in this realm seems to me an abuse of the great gift of the written or the printed book, of which the true function is to be the medium of the intercourse of minds"

CHOICE OF BOOKS

Councillor Mary L. Kingsmill Jones, of Manchester, speaking on "Committee work: policy and practice", said that it was when a committee came to the question of book selection that its members often found themselves in difficulties. "If we were entirely free in the matter, our inclination would certainly lead us to concentrate on works of permanent value, to the neglect of current fiction", she said. "But it is useless to try to deceive ourselves into thinking that we are inhabiting a world peopled solely by earnest highbrows. We have to provide reading for all tastes, and, short of admitting obscene or indecent books there is no reason why this broader selection should not be made.

"The Books Selection Sub-Committee perform, perhaps, the most important function in the whole of the library service, for while the librarian, who is an expert on the subject, may, and should, order all books of a routine nature and price, anything controversial, whether by reason of contents, cost or limited appeal, should go before the Books Selection Committee, who in the long run must shoulder responsibility for the choice which is eventually made. This part of the work is vital; upon the wise spending of the book money depends the success or failure of the service.

FICTION'S SHARE

"It is difficult to assess the proportion of the book fund which should be allocated to fiction; so much depends on the district to be served. The recreative side of our work in an industrial district like Manchester should never be allowed to suffer eclipse; the escape which can be obtained through reading a good story may make all the difference to a worker chained to a drab routine. We allot 30 per cent of our book fund to fiction, the rest to works of more lasting value.

"This proportion works, on the whole, fairly well, though I would not be so rash as to assume that all our borrowers are pleased. Yet we have the profound satisfaction of seeing our serious readers increasing in number each year. It would be interesting to compare the figures for 'serious' reading per head of population in a place like Bournemouth as contrasted with Manchester; no doubt, when obtained each of us would use these in entirely different ways to prove our own pet theory on the subject: 'Does more leisure mean "better" or simply "brighter" reading?'

PROBLEMS IN EXCLUSION

"Then what books, if any, should be excluded from our public libraries, the banning of any book being 'pie' for the local press, which immediately assumes that the members of the committee are collectively and individually in the last and worst stage of senile decay, or, alternatively, of such narrow and rigid views that they would endeavour to prevent the oldest inhabitant from reading Aesop's Fables? In the end this difficulty is solved by the common sense of the committee, which realises that a book to be worth buying must have a certain value, educational, socially reformative, or even simply recreative.

"Much matter would be admitted to the first two classes that would be quite inadmissible in the last-named section, and, while in theory all books of all classes are free and open to every borrower, in actual practice many library committees make a difference between the adolescent and the adult borrower, to the extent of withholding certain books from the former which are at the disposal of the adult reader. And, further, while it is necessary that the library should possess books of a serious nature dealing with such subjects, as, say, the personal relations between the sexes, obviously these books are not suitable for placing on open shelves at the unrestricted disposal of the casual borrower

APPEARANCE COUNTS

"The display of the books upon the shelves, placing fiction and non-fiction adjacent to each other, the appearance of the books, all have their effect upon the mind of the potential reader, either inviting or repelling his interest. I would like to see all fiction bound in muddy maroon; biography, history, and travel in jade green, yellow, and scarlet; many a reader has chosen a serious book because it had an attractive cover. If only one reads even once a book of real value, one is never the same again, never so satisfied as before with lesser things, but is, though it may be only fitfully, a seeker after better literature".

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Old Man Monsoon seems to be in the generous mood this year. In fact some of us are feeling that he is over-generous. He came on the tick of time, as it were on June 12, and within a few days he settled himself. And now he seems to have become almost permanent resident of this old burgh. Human nature being what it is we have almost forgotton that barely two week ago we were perspiring and praying for rains. And now we feel that we could do very well with a brust of sunshine! We have had the customary flooding, a more than sufficient soaking and the usual crop of minor and major accidents. But while the city is having copious showers, the place where rain is needed most, to wit, the lake area from which we get our water supply is comparatively dry yet.

The Great Mirage

The Viceregal broadcast on Monday night, for which a grand hook-up was made all over the country, had the merit of pleasing at least the radio fans with its clear and distinct reception. But the general public who waded through columns and columns of high-flowing rhetoric of what was going to be an epoch-making oracle, in their newspapers on Tuesday morning had nothing but disappointment awaiting them. It was like searching a haystack for a needle which is not there! Much is made of the note of sincerity and sympathy and what not in Lord Linlithgow's speech. But it has signally fallen flat except in quarters which are accustomed to treat every Olympian pronouncement as a divine recelation. The Viceroy, inspite of his highflown and longwinded verbosity, is curt and firm in his refusal to grant even the most modest and minimum demand of Mahatma Gandhi. Instead he almost seems to desire to dragoon the Congress into being "good boys" by holding over their heads the threat of the withdrawal of the constitution and the terrible consequence which would flow from such a course. The general consensus of opinion to-day is that the Congress and the Government are definitely at the parting of the ways, as far as working the new constitution is concerned.

Another Puppet Show !

While it is generally believed that the inaugural session of the Bombay legislature will be held at the end of the next month, it is rather surprising that no notification to that effect has been issued so far. It is necessary that the members of the legislature must receive one month's notice in this connection. Meanwhile, the Interim Ministers have launched a new stunt in order to muster public support for their programme,—and for their own good selves! Altogether it is going to be a big Mela, what with the presence of members of the local self-Government institutions and other public bodies. Invitations are being issued to nearly a thousand persons, though it remains to be seeen how many of these care to go all the way to Poone to witness the puppet show. Meanwhile unmistakable evidence regarding the unshaken hold of the Congress in the presidency if forthcoming in the uncontested election of Mr. Chandu Patil, the Congress nominee, from the Satara District constituency. As the formr M.L.A., who has resigned on accepting a Government job, was an independent, this means fresh accession to the Congress ranks, and takes the Congress majority in the lower house beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Zanzibar Bill Protest

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Congress President, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Monday evening at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall to protest against the Zanzibar Clove Monopoly Bill. The main resolution adopted at the meeting requested the Government of India to take retaliatory measures in order to protect the legitimate interests of the Indian traders in Zanzibar. Mr. Tyeb Ali, who has come here all the way from Zanzibar to plead the cause of the Zanzibar Indians, traced the history of the clove trade there and gave the background of the present iniquitous legislation. It was made clear at the meeting, that the Indian traders had no desire whatever to exploit the sons of the soil. Nothing was further from their minds. Their only demand was that their legitimate interests, which had been built up laboriously during a long period should be duly safeguarded. While the authorities both in Zanzibar and England profess that the Clove Monopoly Bill has no racial bias—it is as plain as a pikestaff that the first and foremost result of the passing of the bill will be the squeezing out of the Indian traders. It is, therefore, a great pity that the Government of India do not seem inclined to put an embargo on the import of Zanzibar cloves. Even if this may not help to protect our Zanzibar brethren, it will at least succeed in vindicating India's national prestige.

Anti-Scout Day

We have heard more than enough by now regarding the notorious speech of Lord Baden-Powell, and his subsequent half-hearted attempts to explain away the remarks. Various public bodies in India have already passed resolutions protesting against the speech, and a proposal to boycotte the scout movement is at present before the Bombay Municipal Corporation. More wordy condemnation is, however, not enough to vindicate India's honour, and one is glad to note that preparation are already set afoot to organise an "Anti-Scout Day" in Bombay and elsewhere. A strong committee has been formed under the presidency of Mr. K. F Nariman to chalk out a programme of protest, and also to lay the foundation of a new national scout organisation.

Cricket Prospects

The controversy which has been raging for the past few months regarding the conversion of the present quadrangular cricket tournament into a pentangular has been at last happily settled and henceforth the famous "quadrangular" will have passed into history. The end of the year will see the first pentangular tournament, the 'Rest' (the newcomers) being sponsored by the Catholic Gymkhana. The cricket prospects for the coming season seen very bright. For apart from the inauguration of the Pentangular, Lord Tennyson's team will be playing a few of the principal matches of their Indian itinenary in this city.

IMPRESSIONS OF ROTARY LUNCHEON

(By Our Special Representative)

On Tuesday I attended a luncheon gathering. During the last few years, I have attended several parties and gatherings, but I never before saw one of the kind that I witnessed on Tuesday afternoon at the Green's Hotel. It was the weekly gathering of the Bombay Rotarians. There was something very superficial about the whole atmosphere, and I felt like fish out of water. I thought that Rotarians were trying their utmost to look like what they actually were not. This was the first luncheon gathering of the Rotary Club of Bombay to which a representative of this paper had been invited. Representatives of several other papers were also there, obviously specially invited for the occasion. The occasion was to explain the "Ideals of Rotary."

I was, however, aware that journalists had been invited on this occasion for some special purpose It is an exclusive Club meant only for a few in the higher strata of life. The common man in the street does not know what Rotary means, nor does he know anything of the work that the Rotarians do, except for the knowledge that he gets through one of the "friendly" papers that they meet at lunch every week. The man in the street, (I am one of them) has every justification to think that the work that the Rotarians do is to lunch together.

I was aware, when I entered the Green's and when I was very kindly received by one of the Secretaries of the Club, that the Rotarians were anxious to dispel the popular idea about them. I was aware of the fact that the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri at Bangalore and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Rangoon had given a bit of their mind to the Rotarians last month. I saw several familiar faces. Many of them were knights and others knights-to-be. I also saw two or three from my fraternity, who also had been specially invited to be present. There was one from my fraternity connected with a well-known news service, but he was there in his capacity as a Rotarian.

IN BETWEEN

I was given a place of honour on the top table, and I had a young military officer on leave on one side and a hard-boiled businessman on the other. There was very little in common between the two, and there was absolutely nothing common between them and me. Hence there was nothing that we could talk on with interest. The businessman asked me if I had spoken on the "Micro" any time and I replied that my business had all through been to hear others speak on the micro and had never had an opportunity of speaking myself. The young officer on my left was very much conscious of the fact that he was "military," though he spoke to me—rather he replied to my questions, mostly pertaining to the Frontier. He was serving on the Frontier.

After the lunch, the journalists were introduced to those gathered—a thing never heard of in other gatherings and it was then, that I realised the implication of the words of the President, Mr. Kynnersley, to the effect that the Press was a power or something to that effect. Unfortunately, I was the first to be introduced and when my name was called out, I thought I should get up and bow to the members. Possibly that was the custom, and I did so. Then four others from my fraternity were introduced. I was still wondering what it was all about. . . . . .

NO POLITICS FOR THEM

Mr. Kynnersley spoke on the subject of the evening, and I felt that he was trying to reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had put the Rotarians several questions, which one felt were unanswerable. The President, possibly, wanted to make out that the President of the Indian National Congress asked them to take interest in politics and replied by saying that taking interest in politics was anathema to them.

THEIR EXPLOITS

Rotarian Hammond, a revered old gentleman, more military-looking than his son to my left, started off explaining the "Ideals of Rotary." His whole speech seemed to be an attempt at reply to both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. The Rotarian Hammond Senior explained how and when the first Rotary Club was started and how it had branches all over the world. The Club had members of different nationalities and all them joined together for the purpose, not merely of lunching together, once every week, but for something greater and bigger, namely service. He explained how the Bombay Rotary Club had helped two boys to get training at the "Dufferin"; how Rotarians had helped a young man to get education in England and how they had helped two Harijan boys to get educated upto the High school standard. Besides Bombay Rotarians lent their cars for giving drives to the convalescent soldiers; and they were helping the Salvation Army. I was waiting for some similar reference to the Boy Scouts but it did't come. Rotarian Hammond proudly declared that there was not a single charitable or hospitable institution in the City of Bombay which did not have a Rotarian on its Committee. Aren't these achievements something to be proud of?

The lecture ended—without any reply to the suggestions made and questions put by either Rt.

(Continued on page 34)

MERE GUP AND GOSSIP

Hail Lady Monsoon:—And She Did: An Un-colonel And A Social Socialist: Darling

(By J. D. M.)

During the month of May everybody groaned about the oppressive heat and talked longingly about the happy event when the monsoon would appear; weather prophets tied themselves up in knots predicting about it. The ruling class took to floating on slings, pinks and chottas; big business migrated to the hills; the rest gasped in warrens or tossed and turned on pavement-sprung mattresses. Fat once lost weight; thin ones turned sour: the riff-raff ran amuck and cracked heads. Oh. for the monsoon!

After much gentle persuasion and carrot-dangling Lady Monsoon was brought to Bombay about a fortnight ago. She has already startled her lovers by a shocking lack of moderation and reticence. There is nothing modest about her. She is not the type that enters unobtrusively and may possibly escape your notice. You must have felt her presence unless, of course, you have been hibernating. Despite the insistence on assurances, safeguards and separate electorates, she keeps on breaking loose. After all the fuss we made over her, her behaviour seems most reprehensible. On her entry into Bombay she was greeted by every man, woman and child as a long-lost-anxiously awaited friend. Even the Commissioner of Police celebrated the reunion by letting the Curfew Order lapse. I daresay an ordinary head will respond and react to brickbats equally well in her presence. But it is not very exciting to stage a knife-flinging show or enter into brain-battering competition when the chances are that you may be drowned any moment by the lady's outburst. In all fairness I must say that the credit for putting an end to street fights, keeping the heatwave at bay and making nights cool goes largely to Lady Monsoon. She can be a perfect dream when she wants to. But the devil in her is goading her to mischief, much to the annoyance of the municipal authorities, utility services and the man in the street. I must tell you about her latest pranks. Some other time, not now.

* * *

A King's Guest

I met two very interesting people this week, one in Parel and the other, I should say, off Parel. Both impressed me a great deal. Names: Mr. Jalaluddin Bukhari and Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey.

Mr. Bukhari looks about thirty. His Majesty's Government has attended to his comforts for nearly ten years in right imperial fashion. He is a social worker. and has played a prominent part in organising trade union movement in different parts of India. No wonder the authorities have been so solicitous about his health, comfort and freedom. Mr. Bukhari's experience in different prisons is worth recording in book form. It would throw a good deal of light on the treatment of political prisoners in general and social workers in particular. The "genteel" politicians are outbidding each other in issuing long manifestoes about mass contact and mass uplift. Naturally they are so busy with the manifestos that they have no time to pause and ponder over the precious little they know about the masses. I would suggest to Mr. Bukhari to arrange a course of lectures for the special benefit of the "refaned" leaders on the subject "Indian Masses": where to look for them; how they live; how they feel; what they feel and why they feel

* * * *

The Conqueror Of Plague

I had wondered what manner of a man Lt.-Col. Sokhey was. I have met many a colonel in my time and as a rule they are true to type. The stage is not far wrong in depicting him as an irate old gentleman, with a walrus moustache, who sends everyone to blazes and bores the company with tales of 'when I was in Poona'. I was pleasantly surprised to find that Col. Sokhey did not fit in the usual picture of a colonel. He is neither irate, nor old, nor does he wear a moustache or tell stories about Poona. And I take it that he does not use strong language except in the privacy of his bedroom, which, of course, is quite the right place to let yourself go. He is too fond of books to be a clubman, possess a good library, buys the latest books and actually reads them. Modern in outlook, modern in thought, conscientious in work, good at conversation. Hobby: snakes and rats, not ladders. That's the man. The Haffkine Institution is in good hands. You will hear more about him in these columns.

* * * *

Darlings Galore

I find the young married couples rather amusing. I have not altogether given up going to the pictures but I do not go so often. If I need a bit of relaxation I visit a pair of these love-birds in their nest. It is much more economical than seeing a picture and far more entertaining. Half the time you imagine, without much effort, that you are staring at celluloid figures and hearing Cupid's whispers. They are so frightfully modern; so demonstrative in their affection towards each other (not third parties!) that but for the make-believe screenland atmosphere you may, perhaps, feel embarrassed. It is immaterial in what language the conversation is carried on, the word "darling", which I believe is English, looms large or may I say echoistically. While visiting one of these charming pairs the other day, I counted the number of times "darling" recurred. As it happened they talked in Urdu. In fifteen minutes the husband used the word five times and the wife three times. You will admit that that knocks all the Colmans, Novellos, Garbos and Shearers in a cocked hat.

Occasional Comments

(Continued from page 22)

with India?" is badly bitten with the bug that bids men to go and reform the world. Though he has only come up to P he has already managed to cover most subjects under the sun in these pages. From marriages to funerals, from caps to circumcision, from hotels to Hitler—everything is grist to his mill. Mr. Joseph tells us that he does not believe in giving sugar-coated pills. He goes straight to the care of the matter, and without fear or favour, dispenses the wisdom that is in him. He is as assiduous in offering his remedies, as he is industrious in pointing out the maladies. And if sometimes the cure is worse than the disease itself, well. it is none of Mr. Joseph's fault. He has thus a number of highly original suggestion for stamping out the canker of communalism, from India. He would to that end like us to adopt new names like James Abdulla Govind, John Harbak Sing etc. He would forthwith close all hotels and restaurants which trade under the communal banner. He wants to institute a Cap Day on which the different communities would exchange their headgears and parade in the streets—a Nambudri Brahmin under a scarlet Fez and a heavy-boarded Bohra under a Madrasi pugree! Though the author is a nationalist to the care, he does not think too highly of the Congress, though it has done one good thing "Sahib and Memsahib had a great contempt for dhoti; now they are learning to regard it"! Had anybody of you noted this?—I wonder.

* * *

Mine Of Mirth

Breath taking again are some of the arguments. but it would be unfair to author to give out his purple patches, and second, I want to spare the editorial blue pencil. I assure my readers however that for the trifling sum of eight annas they would be buying a mine of mirth and amusement. The author has certainly been highly successful in his search of windmills. And the skill and dexterity with which he hurls hislances at at them reminds one of cervantes' hero hirnself. "Don Quixote" was a great favourite of mine in my young days. Now I feel like having landed upon its successor and I am only awaiting the second volume from P to Z of Mother India's ills! Meanwhile, God Save India!

BUILT TO LAST
So powerfully built that it will last for years, so constructionally perfect that it will give consistent, fine time-keeping, the West End IND Alarm—with its robust movement and alarm mechanism—is supreme in quality and in value for money. Note these important details—heavy hardened brass 30-hour movement; all wheels solid hardened brass; axles and pivots of hardened steel; alarm continuous or intermittent at will by moving shift lever; substantial metal case heavily-nickel plated and polished. A perfect time-keeper, an infallible alarm, a solid good-looking time-piece.
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About Studios And Stars

"MICHAEL STROGOFF"

At The Capitol

Abounding in spectacular scenes and breath-stopping moments rarely offered in modern screen fare, the long heralded film version of Jules Verne's great adventure novel, "Michael Strogoff" is said to mark a new high in motion picture entertainment. The offering introduces the international star, Anton, Walbrook to American film fans, and the magnificent battle sequences between the Russian and Tartar armies and the suspense-packed story combine to make an auspicious vehicle for Walbrook's debut. The plot of "Machael Strogoff", laid in 1870, concerns the perilous journey of its courier-hero through territory overrun with Tartar patrols to reach a Russian army in Siberia. Eluding the wiles of spies sent to intercept him and undergoing tremendous privations, only to be captured when almost within sight of his goal and sentenced to be blinded, the Tsar's messengers encounters adventures unique in film annals. These are said to make "Michael Strogoff" one of the most absorbing productions since the advent of sound. The battle scenes are notable in that they were filmed with the aid of 10,000 Bulgarian soldiers impersonating the Russian and Tartar forces. Walbrook heads Elizabeth Allan, Akim Tamiroff, Margot Grahamme, Fay Bainter and Eric Blore in the cast of "Michael Strogoff" an RKO Radio picture.

"Michael Strogoff" at the Capitol this week.

"Top of the Town" with Doris Nolan and George Murphy at the Regal.

NEW TYPE OF MUSICAL "TOP OF THE TOWN"

At The Regal

Echoes of sprightly music, madcap fun and lively laughter have reverberated by way of movie scouts, all the way from Hollywood to this city where the Universal film-musical, "Top of the Town" crystalises these desirable qualities on the Regal Theatre screen started yesterday. The breezy story concerns a millionairess with a lot of batty ideas that have three strikes on them. The energetic damsel, portrayed by Doris Nolan, has plenty of curves in the right places. Her charms, as well as her ideas, keep a handsome young orchestra leader swinging. Approximately, he is a swing band leader. This role is played by the dancing wizard of Broadway stage hits and of the screen George Murphy. In the picture, George, is about to open a modern swanky night club for Doris Nolan's uncles to let her manage the showplace. She drives George frantic with her ideas. The Moonbeam Room opens at last and Doris springs a mixture of hat monkey-shines on an unsuspecting audience. The performers include Gertrude Niesen, exotic star of the Ziegfeld Follies, recently popular on the radio; Ella Dogan, another national radio favourite then comedians of note, Hugh Herbert, Gregory Ratoff, Henry Armetta, Mischa Auer, the Three Sailors, Jason Robson and Blue; Ray Mayer, Richard Carle and Jack Smart. The 12 year old dancing discovery, Peggy Ryan, is also featured. There are 200 beautiful dancing girls and two choral groups numbering more than 150 singers who chant the seven song hits in the picture. Ralph Murphy directed the movie. The first act staged by Doris is slightly goofy; the second is better than the first; the third even more daffy. The whole madcap offering climbs to a new high in loony antics. Crazy, but downright funny. Then George Murphy tells his performers to turn on everything. They present his version of the show and lift the audience in production into a *frenzy of delight*. The finale is the "Jamboree" sequence. The whole place is alive with swing music and exciting rhythm. Tingling, jingling music waves along the spines of the hundreds in the scene. Featured singers send choruses winging out and community singers echo them. New clever words for every chorus, with the stage dancers moving in corresponding rhythmic patterns. The "Jambooree" winds up in a fun sprinkled scene where performers are "spreading the jam" the latest in musical entertainment.

"FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM"

(Contributed)

The place of Shivaji in the history of Maharashtra has few parallels in the annals of other nations. He saved the Hindu religion, established the reign of law, and regained the political independence of his motherland. Shivaji re-vitalised the soul of the Mahrattas; he was himself the embodiment of the heart of the Mahratha nation.

Small wonder, then, that Shivaji should be the eternal theme for popular plays and songs and ballads in Maharashtra. Small wonder that he should supply inspiration to poets and political philosophers, reformers and public entertainers alike.

For, to young and old alike, Shivaji is an ideal, an ethereal hero. The times he lived in were epic in every sense. He himself contributed a great deal towards making them so. Those were days when chivalry was a religion, patriotism was a living faith and sacrifice was the life-breath of man, woman and child. Those were days when red blood alone could give the baptism of manhood, and domestic happiness was a coward's pastime; when youths and maidens made love with the swords and shields by their side, alert to the sound of the bugle even in their maddest moment of ecstacy!

It is these inspired times that are picturized by Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar of Kolhapur in the Prince Shivaji Production: "Swarajya Seemevar" or "Frontiers of Freedom." One observes with disappointment that there are not more pictures of this kind. It is perhaps the loftiness of the theme that deters producers—the fear that they may not come up to public expectations, not only of every patriot but also of every lover of emotional art.

The picture itself deals more with the times that Shivaji lived in, than of Shivaji himself. The romantic back-ground of the love between a plucky rustic soldier of freedom and his unlettered yet equally heroic mate, adds human interest to the basic emotional appeal of picture. The lover's sacrifice, the beloved's stoical philosophy of freedom, and Shivaji's own inspiring interpretation of the tragedy, raise to the story to the level of an Idyll. And such, indeed, it is.

"Swarajya Seemevar" is due to be released shortly at the Majestic.

TUKARAM

At The Central

(CONTRIBUTED)

The life of "Tukaram" the great poet-saint, comes to the screen in a most telling form, because the producers have wisely refrained from padding the story with concessions to the "popular touch" of "sex appeal". Relying on the inherent drama of the events as tradition narrates them, they have allowed the facts to tell their own story with considerable help from Pagnis in the role of Tukaram, and more from Gouri as Jijaji.

The result is a fine human document, dirccted with effective simplicity and admirable restraint.

We see Jijaji chafing at what she regards as her husband's foolish devotion to the God Vithoba, and yet attached to him with a devotion as sincere as her aversion to Vithoba is fanatical. The whole picture is a series of triangular conflicts between Tukaram's other worldliness, his wife's sturdy sense of "realism", and the machinations of false pretenders to sainthood.

Fine photography and excellent studio work have made the scenes excellently realistic. The music, chosen mainly from Tukaram's own devotional songs gives the picture a realistic atmosphere, and Pagnis's rendering of it is true and melodious.

"Tukaram" is running in its twenty-eighth week at the Central, and Prabhat well deserves the public tribute that length of the run implies.

"PRATIBHA"

At The Majestic

(CONTRIBUTED)

Once again, Kolhapur has sent out an artistic production of a kind that Calcutta does not attempt, Bombay is frankly incapable of and Poona is capable of approaching. And it is produced by the spiritual inspirer and 'guru' of those who have placed Poona in the vanguard of India's march to screen achievement.

The picture is Shalini Cinetone's "Pratibha"; and it is directed by Baburao Painter. It is now in the fourth week of its well-deserved popularity in one of the City's most popular theatres—the Majestic.

"Pratibha", indeed, has many faults, such as flat spots in the narrative, meritorious romantic moments, a queer confusion of sentiments, and very uncertain opening. But its best elements rise so surely above these shortcomings, that one's final feeling is admiration for a most difficult task resourcefully, vigorously, and colourfully carried out. The picture is occasionally outward, sometimes slow, but never uninteresting.

Durga Khote, through the arts of her own clever grooming, looks more perfectly and bewilderingly beautiful than ever. She gives quite a nice performance, and has two or three genuinely moving moments.

Keshavrao Datey plays opposite her, with assurance and sincerity. And Phatak is especially effective as the cunning, wily, unscrupulous and passionate courtier—the villain of the piece.

Baburao Painter's direction means a great deal to the success of the picture. It is necessarily limited by the somewhat jumpy sequence of events; but artistic touch and wholesome treatment of romance in which the theme is laid.

Around Theatre & Film Land

NEW THEATRES

Studio News

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"MUKTI" is progressing fast and shots after shots are being taken in the quickest time possible. Last week Bimal Roy, the Cmeraman, finished the taking of 20 shots in course of about eight hours. The shots were from different angles and out of the 1,300 feet of film exposed not a single foot was N. G. It is really some performance for any cameraman.

Amar Mullick (in the Bengali Version) came out from the Set with an injured knee last week. He had to perform a fall from a knock-out blow from the hero—and everything turned out to be very natural. When Amar Mullick was knocked down—he fell with a heavy table on his knee. Mullick had to nurse his knee for 3 or 4 days.

Arrangements for the shooting of the Calcutta sequences of "MUKTI" are now complete and Barua will lose no time to finish these in course of a month.

"ABHIGYAN"—Director Profulla Roy has finished the script of ABHIGYAN. The selection of cast has been taken up and the same will be published in our next notes. Rehearsal will most probably start by the 1st week of July.

"ANATH ASHRAM"—The Shooting is complete and the picture may be ready for the screen by the middle of July. The film-editor Subodh Mitter is working full time. ANATH ASHRAM has been produced with all possible care and nothing has spared to make it a big success.

"BIDYAPATI"—While craftsmen are busy constructing the huge and gorgeous sets of the king's palace, in Studio No. 2, they have in the meantime, arranged to shoot another scene, in an interior set, showing the Bidhusak's house.

Crammed with tough-gay incidents, from start to finish, the scene opens with 'Bidhusak' and his pretty wife, 'Lalita-Lavangalata', revealing sequences of non-ending mirth and frivolity with the blending of sparkling dialogues that will lift you clear out of your seats!

AMAR MULLICK & NEMO, the two favourite veterans, have been happily cast in the roles of the two 'Bidhusaks' in two versions, with DEBBALA & RAMPIYARI playing opposite them, as their 'wives' on the screen.

The costume—department is working day and night, making hundreds of costumes, carefully designed by the well-known artist Mr. Sourin Sen, under skilled supervision of Mr. P. N. Roy, the chief of the Production Department. Along with the principal characters, the gorgeous 'court-scene' in the king's palace, will introduce about 100 'extras', all clad in colourful robes. From the details available to us, we can guess, that the Screen is destined for a spectacular feast of awe, beauty and grandeur.

"NANDA KUMAR"

The Tamil Version Of The Picture

(Contributed)

Pendhya, the mischievous comrade of Krishna portrayed by many producers as the odd-looking and limping imp, the character which has been often faked, but Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar has secured for this important role a real limping cock-eyed 'Pendhya' just the type to play the role of Krishna's pet boy friend, "the traditional Pendhya" and this will go a long way to lend the right atmosphere, humour and realism to "Nanda Kumar."

Another important addition to the cast is of "Appaniah" which will be played by the famous stage actor Mr. Chapekar, B.A., who was long been associated with the renowned Mr. Keshavrao Bhosle, the producer of many stage hits.

Kumar Anant Maharathe, the 8 years boy star of Imperial is already here and is studying his lines and songs.

Pandit Virjee who wrote and composed the dialogues and songs for "Amrit Manthan" is giving the desired atmosphere for the Hindi version of the picture.

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar is expecting a unit from Madras for his Tamil version of "Nanda Kumar" in response to the wishes of critical South India where the technique of Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar is much appreciated and demanded.

The shooting is begun in right earnest and the company is now busy on the locations

"Crime Over London" at t he Empire this week.

MUSIC ARTISTES AND THE FILMS

(PROF. YESHWANT RAO).

Being an ardent devotee of the Art of Indian Music with an experience of over two decades, it pains me to point out that I find no other Art worse than this in respect of encouragement. It is an undisputed fact that Indian Music has won the high reputation of being the ancient and superfine art and its devotees are one of the best artists in the world. As it was one of the component parts of the ritual and Sama Veda it received good nourishment and kind patronage at the hands of Royal Princes.

To catch the twelve running tunes vocally, it requires many years. It must be left to the imagination to guage the difficulties and turmoils an artist must have to face before he could accomplish this difficult art to its perfection. But the present position of such a Fine Art is most deplorable and much more so with its ardent devotees. Since the advent of the modern inventions such as Gramophone records, Radio and Talkies which have very much affected the ears of the Public in general and high talented musicians in particular. The fine high classical music cannot be recorded or reproduced by the best microphones. There can be nothing equal to actual and personal listening to His Master's Voice. The Gramophone records have very much pulled down the favour and patronage extended to the genuine artists to give public concert. Even the Indian Princes, owing to western culture, have reduced their kind patronage and curtailed the establishment of court bards and high talented musicians. Under this predicament, the genuine devotees of Music, after a protracted period of hard toil, as a last resort seek shelter of the Dramatic Companies and Cine industry, as actors.

FILM DIRECTORS.

When these artists relegate their Goddess of Music to the kind mercy of Film Directors, they, in their turn, while endeavouring to cater to the ears of the ordinary public, hack her to pieces with the plea that the public have not yet reached to the extent of appreciating the music of master artists. Even in the cine industry, master artists do not find favour unless they have either good personalities, influence, or personal favouritism. Even after facing the hard rebuffs, there is not much scope for the talented. Sometimes the genuine artists have to give up their job caring little for the petty favour of the uncared for bosses, and suffer a period of inactivity owing to no fault of their own, but for being straight forward in their opinion. Want of adequate encouragement is the main cause for some of the high talented and ambitious Artists to give up the profession totally for lack of sufficient outlet. When such is the hard lot of the Goddess of Indian Music and her genuine devotees, and if they are still neglected without proper encouragement, it is no wonder that before long, the real art of music, as it is in the case of other indigenous industries, will have to face a rapid decline and finally be heard no more in India.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

In order to revive this fine Art, I shall present the following humble suggestions with an earnest appeal to the patrons and public.

It is in the hands of the Directors of Films to train and tone up the ears of the ordinary public by employing and encouraging the qualified and experienced masters in Music. If this is favoured, they will not only render humanitarian service but also create a scope for reviving the dying Art.

Music Circles should be formed more in number, so that they could afford better opportunities for the novices without prejudice of caste, creed or race.

Music should be taught not by groups but by individuals in schools for music. Harmonium, an incomplete instrument, should be discarded and replaced by Tambora which is real and complete instrument for sruti.

The music circles should not hesitate to favour and patronage even students of short period training, and a little remuneration for their exertion will stimulate them to turn out to be best artists in the long run.

The Dramatic companies and Talkies should introduce the Classical music gradually in their play; so that the constant listening to the Classical music can create interest in the minds of the general public.

When a broad scope is created by Plays and Films, the publishers will not refuse the Indian Practical musicians who are writing Granthas in vernacular as the old Granthas are mostly in sanskrit which are difficult to understand by the ordinary artist.

Music schools should be started by recognised authorities and they should be graded and named as

Drupad Dhamar Sangit Vidyalaya,

(Khyal Sangit Vidyalaya.)

Gazal Thumbari Sangit Vidyalaya,

Kawya Sangit Vidyalaya.

There should be strong debate on Shruti and Vikrit Tunes, question which is not come to the final stage by inviting Dhkshini noted musicians (Karnatic Pandit) and upper Indian musicians (Hindustani Pandits) in the yearly conference. The Conference should impress them to accept the invitation for the sake of developing this Art

The Indian Princes should revive their traditional patronage and enlarge the establishment of court musicians.

Whenever an un-advertised artist approach to give a public concert, he should not be insulted.

Whenever any professional musicians approach the public for arranging for a performance he should be liberally encouraged considering his poor circumstances and exertions.

None should count this Art, as useless and pastime for idlers but should be viewed in the light of the western public who are mad after Hindi Music, and its ardent Artist Shri Ragani It is the birthright of every Indian to contribute his quota for the growth of classical music and foster the native talented Artists.

"PRATIBHA"

At The Majestic

(Contributed)

The "Family" star is the dream of every film producer. An actor or actress with the ability to draw whole and confident families to the cinema, has right to superiority over the most dazzling and publicised stars. Are there any family stars in Indian studios? Are there any actors or actresses, able to consolidate the tastes of different ages and outlooks? Whether there are many or not, there is at least one in Western India. Would you have any hesitation about taking these assorted members of your family to see Durga Khote in Shalini's "Pratibha" at the Majestic? Emphatically not! Durga Khote is a "Family Star." Durga has a voice of mellow charm, capable of expressing sane and musical songs because of their common appeal to a multi-opinioned mass of the people. Added to this, she has a kind of hypnotism able to silence the noisiest of cackles in the four-anna seats, coupled with a general showmanship which makes her art agreeable to the widest possible public. The few extreme purists who object to this very showmanship, are really so few as to be entirely negligible from the box-office point of view. In addition to these musical qualities, Durga Khote compares favourably with other cinema singers in the matter of genuine acting ability. Rivals she has—probably superiors—in music or in acting, but it will be difficult to name other artist whose voice, manner, showmanship or width of subject are fitted to the part of the family star. "Pratibha" is painstakingly produced, and is directed to obtain the very best effect with the material in hand. But the material is not quite sufficient. The music is of a commendable and melodious kind, and extremely well introduced. But is Durga Khote, even with these aids sufficiently strong to support the weak narrative? Of course she is, and "Pratibha" is therefore an undoubted success.

Brokers' Assan. Secretary's Reply To Government Of Bombay

Board Willing To Accept And Adopt Only Those Recommendations Of Morison Committee That Are Reasonable And Practicable

Mr. N N Dubash, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has sent the following letter on June 22 to Mr. H V R Iengar, I.C.S., Offg: Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in reply to his communication of May 28 last (published in yesterday's "Sentinel"):—

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2902/D dated the 28th May and to express my Board's surprise at the remark contained therein that "the Association appear to have misunderstood the intentions of the Committee". My Board fail to understand how any question of misunderstanding the intentions ofthe Committee can at all raise in face of the clear and unequivocal observation contained in para 7 of the Report to the effect that "non-acceptance of one recomendation may render the remainder ineffective."

WILLING TO RECONSIDER

It has also to be remembered that Government themselves, in the concluding para of their letter No. 2902/D of 15th March 1937, urged "that the Association will consider the Report as a whole and will accept the recommendations in their entirety." Nevertheless, if Government, on further deliberation have decided, as mentioned in Para 2 of the letter under reference, to interpret the views of the Enquiry Committee so as to mean that all the remendations of the latter are not interdependent, my Board will have no objection to agreeing, in the main, with them as they feel that this would permit a freer and more unrestricted consideration of the various recommendations made by the enquiry Committee enabling them to accept and adopt only those that are reasonable and practicable.

I am, however, directed to make it quite clear that my Board, at any rate, consider some of the recommendations to be necessarily interdependent. On hearing from you on this point my Board will be glad to forward to you their views on the recommendations belonging to group (2).

ASSOCIATION'S POSITION MADE CLEAR

With regard to the system of margins, to which reference has been made in para 4 of your letter, the position of the Association has been made abundantly clear from time to time. I am once again to draw your attention to the fact that although my Board have expressed their doubt about the efficacy of the system, at no time have they suggested that the margin system as such is impracticable. On the contrary, as mentioned at page 36 of its Representation and as submitted in the evidence given by its representatives, the Association has expressed its willingness to work a system of margins provided suitable legislation for its enforcement were enacted.

It, therefore, remains for Government to make a move in this matter by introducing the necessary legislation as soon as possible on lines similiar to those as in the United States. If, however, Government consider that such legislation is not feasible, my Board submit that they should say so plainly and in that case my Board would like to know whether Government would agree to the suggestion made in my letter of 3rd May 1937 with regard to the introduction of a margin clause in all contracts of our members similar to that existing in the case of contracts of membrs of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.

PREMATURE AT THE MOMENT

In view of what has been stated above, Government will agree that it would be premature to consider at this stage the system of fortnightly settlement, as it would require consideration only if the Committee's recommendation for margin is not adopted. My Board, therefore, feel that not only the need for it is not likely to arise, but also that by its very nature, it seems to them completely inadequate to serve any useful purpose.

However, my Board would assure you that they would deal with it as soon as they are acquainted with Government's decision as regards the recommendations in respect of margin.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

11-0 Hindustani Duets Amirbai Karnataki and Master Nandram. (Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra.) 11-30 Instrumental Music. An Air Artist.

p.m.

12-0 Music from Filmland. (Indian Music from the Wellington Cinema.)

12-30 "For Children." (Marathi.) By Sonibai Joglekar. (Recorded.) 1-15 Erwin Klein and His Continental Sextette. 4-30 Indian Orchestral Melodies. The Station Orchestra. 5-0 "Jugarinu Jeevan." A Gujerati Musical Play. Directed L. H. Ghelani. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 Maharashtrian Melodies. (Recorded.) 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 The Radio Quartet. 8-35 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Musical Interlude. 9-0 "The New Curiosity Shop." 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Popular Concert. Bai Hirabai Barodekar. 10-0 A Message from the Chief Scout. Lord Baden-Powell, to the Empire. (Relayed from the BBC.) 10-10 The Concert (continued).

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Air Orchestra. Bhairvin. 7-10 Rajni Kant V. Desai. 7-40 Violin Solo. By P. S. Mukarji. 7-50 Afzal Husain. 8-10 Mumtaz Begum. 8-40 Indian Music. (Recorded)

p.m

6-30 Shahnai Solo. 6-45 Rajni Kant V. Desai. Khyal Kamod; Thumri Tilang; Bhajan. 7-10 Sarinda. Afghani Nautch. 7-20 Mumtaz Begum. Thumri Palasi. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Recitation of Poems." By Behzad Lucknavi. 8-45 Rajni Kant V. Desai. Khayal Jai Jaivanti; Bhajan. 9-0 Mumtaz Begum. "Dekho dekho aj Sham" Thumri Desh. "Dhum thi teri bewafai ki Jan kar ham ne ashnai ki" 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani.) 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report. (English.) 9-45 Talk (English): "Close Ups." No. 6. Clive Street. By J. N. Sahni. 10-0 Relay of "Urs." From The Dargah of Khwaja Nizam Uddin.

All Interests Represented In Democratic Front Deputation

Will Wait On Minister For Local Self Govt. For Restoration Of Kurla Municipality

The following persons have been appointed by the Central Council of the Kurla Citizens' Democdatic Front to form a deputation to wait upon the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, for the re-establishment of the Kurla Municipality:—

Mr. J. S. Pereira, Land-lord, Agriculturist, ex-President and nominated member of the Kurla Municipality; D. A. Gomes, Land-lord, Agriculturist, Government contractor, and ex-member of the Kurla Municipality; A. R. Ibrahim Fitwalla, Land-lord, Income Tax payer, and ex-President of the Kurla Municipality; M. M. A. Rassiwalla, Land-lord, Businessman, Factory owner and Income-tax payer; Mohamed Yunus, Land-lord and businessman; Haji Abdus Sattar Khan, Land-lord, Government and Municipal contractor and Income Tax payer; Hazarimall Tejaji, Land-lord, Businessman and Income Tax payer; Shankar Gayker, Land-lord; Prashram Pandoo Patil, Land-lord and merchant; Jatashanker Pande, Businessman; M. N. Patankar, Land-lord, ex-President of the Kurla Municipality and pleader; S. I. Dave, Land-lord and pleader; Budhoo Master, Land-lord, Head jobber and Income Tax payer; Dada Mukadom, Contractor; R. M. Jambhekar, General Secretary of the Kurla Citizens' Democratic Front, and Secretary of the Girni Kamgar and Hawkers' Union; T. T. Suryawnshi, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union; A. B. Potnis, Merchant and Contractor; Bhagwan Ramchandra Kamble, Clerk; Liladhar Roy-Sampat, Businessman; Abdulla Rahimtulla Khoja, Land-lord and Government License holder; Bhagwandas Dhanji, Land-lord and Broker; Yeshwant Kushaba Godse, Labour leader; Ganpat Sabaji Ghag, Secretary Howkers' Union; Haji Abbas Shaikh Mahmood, Land-lord, Businessman, Contractor, and Income Tax payer;; Kalludaulabax, Land-lord and businessman.

Dr. Amiya Chakravarty For Lahore

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: June 19 (By Air Mail).

This afternoon I saw Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, D.Phil. (Oxon), off at the Victoria Station. He is going to Paris to attend the XI Congress International P. E. N. Congress as the sole representative of the Indian P.E.N. After spending a few days in France, Dr. Chakravarty leaves for India. He has been in England for over three years.

At Oxford Dr. Chakravarty had a brilliant career. He has been elected Senior Research Fellow at Brasenose College, Oxford, and he is going out to India to study the problems of cultural relationship between the Hindu, Muslim and Christian communities in Lahore. He reaches in September and he proposes to survey the new literatures in India in order to find out whether the younger writers in that province are following a process somewhat parallel to that which obtains in the West to-day in attempting to provide the philosophy of "Good Life on Earth" as a meeting place of different cultures, classes and religions. His subject is "Humanism in Modern Indian Thought."

Dr. Amiya Chakravarty is the first scholar—in fact, if I mistake not, the first scholar from Asia—to be made Senior Research Fellow of an Oxford College.

THREE YOUTHS CHARGED IN PATNA BOMB CASE

Two Others Released But Placed Under Restraint

PATNA, June 26.

Charges under the Explosive Substances Act were framed today by the Police against three youths, Rajendra Prasad, Shiv Prasad and Satya Narain, who were arrested in connection with the bomb explosion at Mitanghat, Patna City on May 18.

The City Magistrate has fixed the preliminary enquiry for July 3. The remaining two, Jagdambaprasad Varma and Rambriksha Singh, taken into custody in this connection, were released, but they were immediately served with orders under the Public Safety Act, restricting their movements and ordering them to report themselves at the Police station between 4 and 6 p.m. daily, the orders to remain in force till December 16.—A. P.

ALL KIDNAPPED PERSONS RELEASED

Improved Situation In Waziristan But Sniping Continues

SIMLA: June 26.

There was slight sniping of the piquet near Razmak on the night of June 24|25th. There were no casualties. The same night the telephone line was cut near Spinwam and a bridge was damaged.

On the night of June 25 the Razmak and Bannu Brigades with the South Waziristan Scouts cooperating, moved out from Torwam and opened a road to Chalweshti. A few small parties of the tribesmen were engaged, but there was no regular opposition. The troops withdrew later to Torwam unopposed. There were no casualties.

The Wana Brigade remained at Sarwekai on the 25th June. Among the casualties on June 21|22 already reported, is number 51720 Lance Naik Sajawal Khan, number 35 at Company (M) Riasc.

As a result of the recent operations and the political pressure brought to bear on the tribes, all the persons who have been kidnapped have now been released with the exception of one. There has been no kidnapping in the settled districts since May 21|22 when a woman and a boy were shot in an attempt at kidnapping at Tajori village.—A.P.

JUNAGADH RAILWAY BREACHED

BOMBAY: June 26.

The Junagad State authorities wire as follows:—

Owing to heavy floods on the morning of June 25 the main line and Saradiya branch of the Junagadh State Railway breached beyond Shapur. Two piers of five spans of a forty feet girder bridge have been washed out on the main line at mile 26|7 between Shapur and Lushala. The line is badly breached between Shapur and Meghpur on Saradiya branches. No through service beyond Shapur is possible and transhipment mile 26|7 will be arranged to-day.—A.P.

LEAVE IT TO WORKING COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 15.)

ended. That is out of the question.

"RETORT TO ZETLAND'S DEMAND"

"This Committee is of the opinion that the assurance visualised in the Delhi A. I. C. C. resolution has been practically given by the declarations of the Secretary of State and several Provincial Governors. Therefore our recommendation is not for any concession to imperialist intransigence: On the contrary, this Committee believes that to take over the responsibility of administration with the express purpose of enforcing the Faizpur resolution of the Congress will be the most effective retort to Lord Zetland's insolent demand for a repudiation of that resolution.

"While recommending acceptance of office on the strength of our electoral victory, this Committee is, however, decidedly of the opinion that any effort to avoid deadlocks in the future will discredit the Congress in the eyes of the masses. Therefore this Committee recommends that having taken over the administration of their respective provinces, Congressmen should directly press for legislations required for implementing the election manifesto and the Wardha resolution of the Working Committee. There should be no watering down of the programme on any pretext."

BE REALIST

Smt. Maniben Kara said that the assurance asked for by the A. I. C. C. resolution had been actually given by the several statements by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. As a matter of fact the assurance was there in the Government of India Act itself, and it had been further clarified by the Viceroy in his statement. The Ministerships would be accepted not as gifts, but as a matter of right to carry into effect the Congress mandate and the programme contained in it. She deprecated romanticism, and wanted people to be realists as she was, and accept offices. She might be called reactionary or counter-revolutionary. She was neither one nor the other. She belonged neither to the Right nor to the Left, but she was a realist and that was why she wanted them to decide upon acceptance of office, so that they might be able to carry out all the items contained in the Congress Election Manifesto.

Mr. Madan Shetty seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. K. Patil opposed both the resolution and the amendment. He thought that the whole question should be left over to the Working Committee which was meeting on the 5th of next month for decision. One should not imagine that the Working Committee was not alive to all that was happening. The speaker referred to the significant statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival at Calcutta. He had stated that none but the All-India Congress Committee could change the Delhi resolution on offices, and it was also significant that Mahatma Gandhi, the author of the resolution and of several statements had refused to comment on the Viceroy's speech and expressed a hope that others also would not comment.

LEAVE IT TO WORKING COMMITTEE

Continuing, Mr. Patil said that if he were to confess his personal opinion or view on the question he would say that the statements that had been issued were possibly not what they ought to be. But that was high politics and there were eminent men on either side. The question should be left to the Working Committee for any decision that might arrive at. The speaker also explained that the statements that had been made contemplated another stage that was bound to come. The Legislatures had to be called and the interim Ministries would be thrown out. It was possible that a 'via media' might be found between the Government and the Congress positions, and by passing a resolution of one or the other kind the hands of the Working Committee should not be tied. Personally he felt that the Congress should not accept office under the present circumstances. But the decision in the matter should be left over to the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. M. R. Masani, in his reply to the debate, said that a lot of mischief had been done and it was time a stop was put to it. The assurance contained in the Delhi resolution of the A. I. C. C. was conspicuously absent from the several statements that Mahatma Gandhi has issued. Referring to Maniben's amendment the speaker said that he was amazed that such an amendment had been sponsored by the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress which stood by its resolution against acceptance of office.

QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT

Smti. Maniben said that she had not moved the amendment in her capacity as the A.I.T.U.C. Secretary, and Mr. Masani remarked that he never knew that she changed personalities according to the place she was in. He said that no Congressman would agree to the acceptance of office without any condition and lo his self-respect and honour. He was sure that none would walk into the trap that was being suggested by agreeing to acceptance of offices without any condition and the speaker warned them that these people would make the Congress to walk into the trap, discredit the Congress and its leadership and then call them traitors.

Both the amendment and the resolution were put to vote and lost.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr Jamu Dani, of The New Era School, will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Monday the 28th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"New Education and Theosophy."

FLAG SALUTATION AT 'G' WARD

The monthly Flag Salutation in the 'G' Ward will be held on Sunday the 27th inst. in the Committee's Office at 8 a.m.

7-Goals Victory For Bombay Gymkhana

Bombay United Trounced In Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Gymkhana had their record scoring in the first division of the Harwood League Football, at the Cooperage this evening, when they defeated the Bombay United by as many as seven goals without a reply.

SCHULTZ SCORES FOUR GOALS

Schultz, who led the Gymkhana attack, was in a scoring mood today. He was responsible for one goal in the first half and all the three in the succeeding period.

The Winners had things their own way most of the time and it was a surprise that the Bombay United did not even make a match of it this evening. They were, of course, without the services of their Skipper, Prem Lal, who was disabled the other day.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened very strongly and had scored three goals in the first nine minutes, Browne, Schultz and Caplen claiming one each. The already bad conditions at the Cooperage became worse when midway through the first half, a smart shower of rain spoilt the play.

INDIAN PLAYERS HANDICAPPED

Browne, the Gymkhana inside-right, had netted the fourth goal now and the Winners were dominating the exchanges, the United-men being left almost helpless due to the heavy downpour. Playing bare-footed some of the Indian players were definitely handicapped on the slippery condition of the ground.

The rain had stopped when play was resumed but the ground was all mud-and-water. The Gymkhana forwards, who were in scoring mood this evening, added another goal to their score, when Schultz made no mistake off a good pass by their left-wing Marsden.

A few minutes later Gymkhana completed their half dozen, Schultz scoring with a hard shot after a good piece of solo effort.

The same player netted the seventh goal, completely beating Paul with a powerful left-foot drive.

Towards the close the Indians were working hard to reduce the big lead of the Winners but the Gymkhana defence held out till the end.

THE RESULT

BOMBAY GYMKHANA .. 7 goals
BOMBAY UNITED ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Edden; Gowans and Baker; Collins, Munro and Stilliard; Caplen, Browne, Schultz, Love and Marsden.

BOMBAY UNITED: Paul; Mandon and Shanker; Ude Ram, Salian and Jai Ram; Jamna Dass, Michael, Mari, Suvarna and Aziz

REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

MONDAY'S GAME

3rd Field Brigade R. A. vs. R. A. Colaba.

CHESHIRES IN WINNING POSITION

Harwood League Tables

The following are the tables showing the positions of the teams in the first division of the Harwood League Football upto and including the game on Saturday, June 26:—

Teams.	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals F.	Goals A.	Points
Cheshires	7	7	0	0	20	2	14
Bombay City	7	4	1	2	10	9	9
3rd Field Brigade R. A.	6	3	1	2	15	7	7
R. A. Colaba	7	3	1	3	11	12	7
Bombay Gymkhana	7	2	2	3	14	9	6
Transit Section	7	2	1	4	7	17	5
Bombay United	7	0	0	7	7	28	0

HARWOOD LEAGUE DIVISION II

(Upto and including the game on Thursday, June 24)

Teams.	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals F.	Goals A.	Points
Texaco	7	7	0	0	20	2	14
G. I. P.	8	5	2	1	13	4	12
Transit	7	4	1	2	6	8	9
Y. M. C. A.	8	3	1	4	14	16	7
B. E. S. T.	7	4	0	3	16	7	8
Times of India	8	2	2	4	12	13	6
B. C. P.	7	2	2	3	10	11	6
B. B. & C. I.	7	1	1	5	6	17	3
Blue Rangers	7	0	1	6	3	21	1

ALIGARH CRICKETERS FOR CEYLON

Important Fixtures For Three Weeks Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, June 24.

Arrangements are now complete for the visit of the Muslim University Cricket team to Ceylon in September next. It is proposed to select a very strong side consisting of past and present Aligarh players. Mushtaq Ali and Amarnath are likely to accompany the team and it is understood that they will obtain the necessary leave from Indore and Patiala respectively. Habibullah, Shaiq Husain, and Iftikharuddin are other former players with experience of first class cricket for a number of years. The team will be captained by Zahiruddin Bobby. Eight matches will be played in Ceylon against leading clubs, combined colleges and the University and negotiations are proceeding to arrange a fixture with the Ceylon Cricket Association Team. On the outward journey two matches will be played at Madras against the Europeans and the University, and on the conclusion of the Ceylon tour which will last for about three weeks, fixtures have also been arranged at Bangalore and Mysore. The cricketers will leave Aligarh on August 24 and return in the first week of October. The following is the provisional programme of matches:—

August 28, 29 vs. M. C. C. Madras.

August 30, 31 vs. University of Madras.

Arrival at Colombo on 2nd September.

September 4th vs. The Moors Sports Club.

September 5th vs. The Malay Cricket Club.

September 7th & 8th vs. Combined Colleges Colombo.

September 11th & 12th vs. Sinhalese Sports Club.

September 14th vs. Zahira College.

September 15th & 16th vs. The Ceylon University.

September 18th vs. Kandy Combined Colleges.

September 19th vs. Kurunegalle [illegible] Club.

During their stay in Ceylon the visitors will be the guests of the Zahira College.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Austin Only Englishman In Last Eight

LONDON, June 26.

At Wimbledon Austin is the only Englishman to enter the last eight beating the Belgian Davis Cup player Lacroix 6—2) (6—1 (6—0). He meets the American player Grant in the next round. Von Cramm and Crawford are in the last eight, former beating the American Mako (6—0) (6—2) (6—3). Crawford beating Englishman Shaw (6—4) (3—6) (8—6).—Reuter's Special.

Henkel Eliminates Hare

LONDON, June 26.

At Wimbledon a huge crowd in fine weather saw German Henkel eliminate the young Lefthander, Hare (6—4, 3—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3) in the fourth round. Misses Round, Scriven, Marble, and Couquerque reached the last 16 of Women's Singles, all winning two straight sets.—Reuter's Special.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Bombay Saturday.

Due to the incessant rain in the City, the Cricket matches arranged to be played on Saturday were cancelled.

SAVARKAR TO VISIT THANA ON TUESDAY

Local Congressmen Decide To Abstain From Public Reception

From Our Correspondent

THANA, June 25.

The Municipal record of the rainfall is 36 inches till last evening. This means that Thana has already got more than one-third of its annual rainfall.

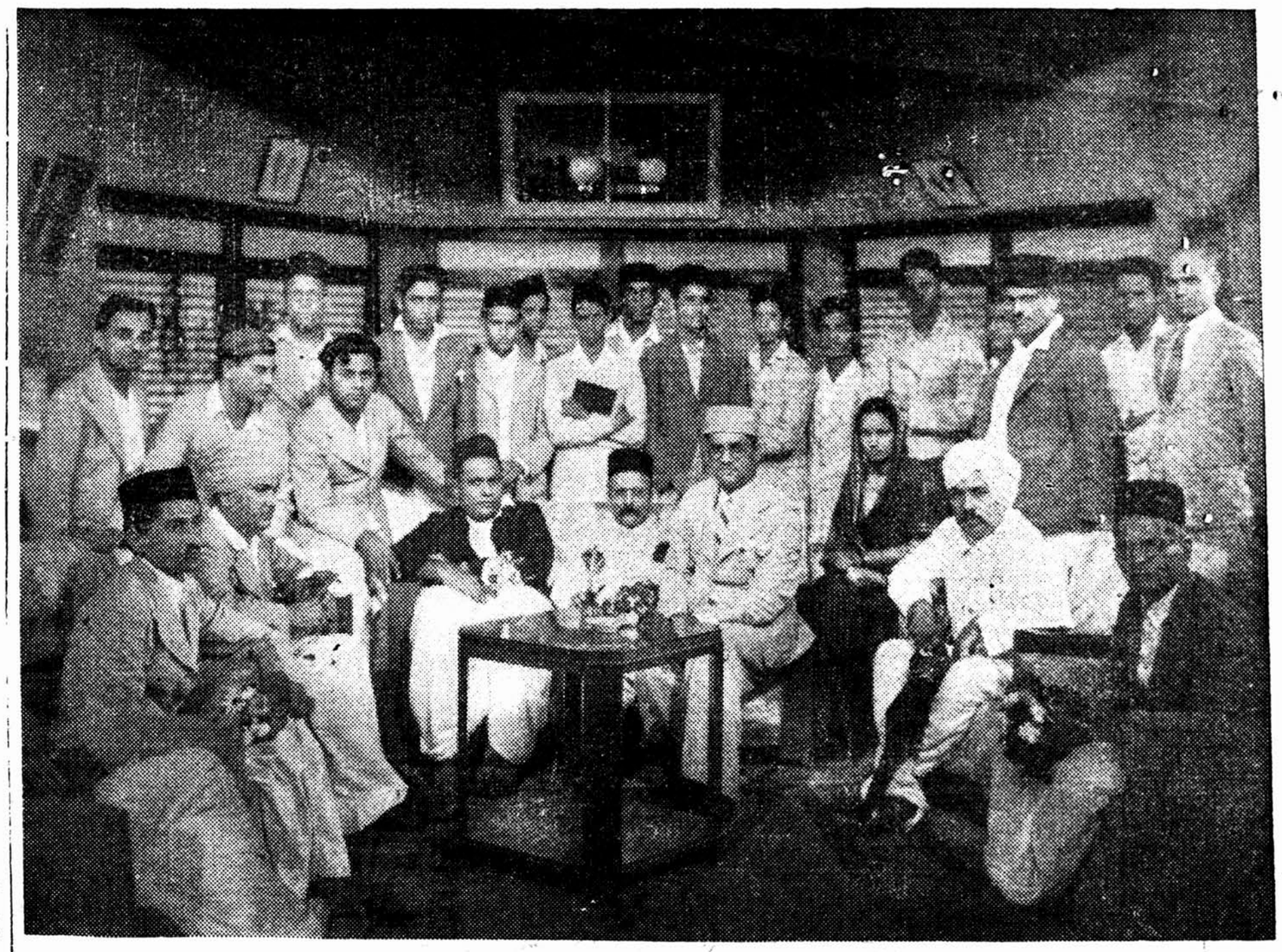
Eight days before farmers were anxious to have the rain but now they are rather anxious to see the rain stop for a few days to enable them to sow seeds as the fields are now full of rain-water.

Congressmen and Savarkar

Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar of Ratnagiri is coming to Thana on the 29th instant. Local Congressmen were to have participated in the public reception that was arranged, but after reading his Miraj speech the workers have decided not to participate in his reception at Thana.

Hindi Classes At Thana

The Salsette Taluka Congress Committee has decided to start Hindi classes from the first week of July. The classes will be held at 'Fulwadi', near Kaupineshwar Mandir, on the Station Road. Swami Anand and Mr. Shailendra Kumar Singh have agreed to give lessons in Hindi.



Sjt. V. D. Savarkar visited the Huns Pictures' Studio at Kolhapur, when he delivered a message to the nation. It is recorded in a film which will be broadcast by the Company. Sitting in the centre from left to right are:—Advocate S. G. Dabholkar, Sjt. V. D. Savarkar and Sjt. B. Pendharkar of Huns Pictures.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

Poona Municipality Presents Address

POONA: June 26.

Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar was presented with an address by the Poona City Municipality this morning. Eulogising his services to the country, the address welcomed him to Poona, the capital of Maharashtra and pointed out the great strides the City's Civic Administration had made.

Mr. Savarkar replying, recalled the services to the country rendered by the men of Poona and paid a tribute to the memory of the late Ranade, Lokamanya Tilak and Dr. Paranjpye and expressed his pleasure at the remarkable progress of the city. He exhorted the citizens not to be deterred by temporary reverses, but to continue to fight till success was achieved.—A.P.

SAVARKAR SPEAKS ON HINDU SANGATHAN

POONA, June 26.

Mr. Vinayak Savarkar addressed to-day a select gathering of more than 5,000 people on the problem of the Marathi literature.

Afterwards the Poona Municipality presented him with an address in a silver casket.

Owing to exhaustion Mr. Savarkar got temperature this noon and all his minor engagements were cancelled. With a temperature of 102 degrees he addressed a meeting, attended by nearly 30,000 on Hindu Sangathan, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presiding.

Speaking for nearly 75 minutes Mr. Savarkar explained the idea of Hindu Rashtra with its unities of geography, language, religion, history, race and common enemy.

He left for Bombay to-night.—United Press

STRIKE IN CAWNPORE MILLS

CAWNPORE, June 26.

About 3,000 workmen of the New Victoria Mills downed tools this afternoon. It is alleged that their grievances are general wage cut and retrenchment in some departments.—A P.

Order Under Section 144 C. P. C. Promulgated

CAWNPORE, June 26.

Following strike by the workers of the New Victoria Mills this afternoon the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 C. P. C., prohibiting holding of meetings and processions in the Colonelganj area.—A. P.

MEHERALLY ARRESTED

Addresses Meeting Held To Protest Against His Ban

BOMBAY, June 26.

The Secretary of the Socialist Party, Calicut, wires to the Associated Press that Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Socialist leader of Bombay, was taken into custody by the police, while addressing a meeting in the Town Hall, Calicut, and taken to the police station.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Malabar District Congress Committee, to protest against a ban placed on Mr. Meherally, by the District Magistrate.

Towards the middle of the meeting, Mr. Meherally himself entered the hall, and amidst cheers addressed the gathering.

Mr. Meherally was still speaking when police officers arrived and arrested him.—A P

According to a Calicut message Mr. Yusuf Meheralli, who is now touring in Malabar was prohibited by the District Magistrate of Malabar, under section 144 from addressing any public meeting in Calicut, Ernad, Valluvanad and Ponnani talukas for one month beginning June 24.

Bail Granted To Sajjad Zahir

MORADABAD, June 26.

A bail application was presented this morning on behalf of Mr. Sajjad Zahir, son of Sir Wazir Hassan ex-Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Ziaul Hasan, Vacation Judge, Oudh Chief Court, who is at present staying here. The application was accepted. It appears that Mr. Sajjad Zahir has been charged under Section 124—A (sedition).

Mr. Walford, Barrister of Lucknow, High Court, assisted by Mr. Hafiz Sultan Ahmad of the local bar, moved the application.—A.P.

Radio And Cinema To Relieve Unemployment

Mayor Opens Fazulbhoy Technical Institute

An interesting function took place on Saturday evening when Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, declared open the Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute at Tardeo Road, before a large and distinguished gathering. The Institute is controlled by an Advisory Board of ten well-known citizens including Consuls of France and Germany, Prof. S R Davar, Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. S C Cumbatta and others. The Institute will teach Junior and Senior Radio Servicemen courses comprising six months' study. The ultimate aim of the curriculum is to train and prepare men for radio and cinema industries. An up-to-date library containing technical books and scientific periodicals also will be maintained for the use of the students.

Dr. Moses complimented Mr. Fazalbhoy for opening the Institute where a number of boys will learn radio and cinema industries and will ultimately settle down in life. In these times of unemployment, he said, radio and cinema industries were the new fields which gave hope of prosperity to the country and also offered employment to the youths of India. He wished good luck and prosperity to the Institute.

YOUTH KILLS FOUR AND ESCAPES

LAHORE, June 26.

A ghastly tragedy involving four deaths in one family is reported from a village near Kasur. A Sikh youth, reported to be addicted to opium in the absence of his father from home, stole some wheat from the house and purchased opium. The stepmother reprimanded and refused to give him meal. Enraged at the action the youth is alleged to have picked up a chopper and stabbed to death his stepmother and her three children aged 8, 5 and 3 yars. Only an eight-months' old baby was spared. A woman who came to the scene was also injured. The assailant is at large.—A. P.

Telegram For Spanish Towns

A Post and Telegraphs Department notification says:—

Only urgent and Government telegrams can be accepted for the following offices in Siscaye Province of Spain: Algortaviz, Caya, Amorebieta, Arrigorraga, Bermeo, Bilbao, Desierto, Erandio, Elorrio, Guernica, Lequitio, Marquina, Munguia, Ondarroa and Plencia. Other telegrams will be held up at London till they could be disposed of.

INSURANCE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY

Bengal Solicitor To Help Government Of India

SIMLA, June 26.

Government of India, it is understood, will requisition the Services of Mr Sushil Chandra Sen, recently appointed solicitor to the Government of Bengal to assist the Law Member to pilot the Insurance Legislation in the Assembly during the Simla session. Mr. Sen will be nominated as Member of the Assembly and will arrive here a little early to examine opinions and the memorandum and advise the Select Committee which starts considering the Insurance Bill from August, 9

The Insurance legislation is expected to occupy three weeks' session.—United Press.

Saxena And Sarat Bose To Consider Detenu Question

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., arrived at Calcutta from Lucknow this afternoon. He will be meeting Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose during his stay here to discuss, it is understood, the detenu question He is expected to stay about four days.—A. P.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar paying homage to the late Lokmanya Tilak, at *Poona on Friday*

Alleged Fraud And Collusion To Obtain High Court Decree

Witness Says He Admitted In H. C. Proceedings That He Was Partner In "O. T. C." Because He Did't Know Certain Letters Were Forgeries

The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, recorded on Friday further evidence in the Overseas Transport Company case, in which Chandulal Poonamchand Shroff, a former partner of the firm, and Mohamedali Kapadia, a creditor of the firm, are charged with obtaining by fraud and collusion a decree from the High Court of Bombay for Rs. 7,000.

Mr. Ratilal Nanavati examined for the prosecution by Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, Special Prosecutor, stated that he was not a partner in the "O. T. C." but had from time to time assisted the firm.

Defence Objection Upheld

Mr. Trikamdas then produced certain documents to refute the suggestion made that witness was a partner of the firm.

Mr. Chari for the defence objected to these documents going in at this stage and the objection was upheld.

Continuing, witness stated that he had paid a sum of Rs. 45,000 to settle a decree of the Baroda State as he was advised to do so by his legal advisors and not because he was a partner of the O. T. C.

Referring to his admission in certain High Court proceedings that he was a partner in the O. T. C., witness explained that when he was giving his evidence in a case counsel for the 1st accused produced certain type-written Press copies and asked him whether those bore his signatures. After a casual look at the documents he admitted that the signatures were his as they appeared to be like his writing. He was confused at the time and did not detect that those letters were forgeries.

"Campaign Of Black-Mailing"

At this stage the Magistrate observed that there appeared to be a good deal of litigation going on among them.

Mr. Ratilal Nanavati told the Court that for the past seven years he has been subjected to a persistent campaign of blackmailing and vilifying at the hands of Chandulal. In all the cases in which he has figured, he had been a defendant. Never once had he gone to Court as a plaintiff. Several decrees obtained against the O. T. C. in which Chandulal and Chimanlal were partners were being sought to be executed against him. He was only trying to defend himself against this onslaught made upon him. He was not the aggressor but the party who was all the time on the defensive.

"No Reason For Payment"

Mr. Chari pointed out to the Court that witness should not have paid the Rs. 45,000 if he was not a partner. There was no reason why he should have succumbed to threats held out to him by officials of Baroda Government when Courts in British India would have given him ample protection.

Witness said that at the time he was in a dilemma as letters, which afterwards turned out to be forgeries, were accepted by him as genuine. If it were not for this complex position he would not have paid the amount. Even the payment of that large sum of money had not freed him from the blackmailing campaign still persisted in by Chandulal.

Dissolution Of Partnership

Mr. Trikamdas then produced the dissolution of partnership between Chimanlal Nanavati and Chandulal P. Shroff and the post card from Chadulal in acknowledgment.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Pushotam Trikamdas appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. S. R. Chari and Mr. Lalbhai Zaveri defended the 1st accused, while Mr. B. T. Desai defended the 2nd accused.

50 Hindus Embrace Christianity

KOTTAYAM, June 24.

Fifty persons belonging to the backward classes of Thumpamon have embraced Christianity and were admitted to the Mar Thoma Syrian Church at a baptismal service held by the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham Mar Thoma, Suffragen Metropolitan of the Mar Thoma Church, assisted by many other priests.—United Press.

BAKSHI LOSES 25 LBS.

High Blood Pressure Causes Anxiety

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

In his capacity as a non-official visitor, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, M.L.A., paid a visit to the Naini Central Prison this afternoon and met several prisoners including Mr. Sachin Bakshi who is on hunger-strike.

In a communication to the Press Mr. Shastri says:

"Mr. Bakshi had already lost 25 pounds in weight by the end of last week. But forced feeding had still left strength in him to talk to an interviewer.

Mr. Bakshi had sent a petition to the Nawab of Chattari, the Premier, stating his demands. He had addressed similar petitions to the Premiers of all other provinces, asking the release of the politicals as well as terrorists there, too, but he was not allowed by the jail authorities to send the petitions.

He has been segregated in the hospital ward inside the jail and is suffering from high blood pressure. The blood pressure is feared to be causing more complications in his health which is fast deteriorating"—United Press.

Mussolini Plans Ocean Fleet

KEYNOTE OF POLICY IS WAR WITH BRITAIN

Addressing the Fascist "Chamber of Deputies" recently, Admiral Cavagnari, assistant naval minister of Italy, stated that "henceforth Italy must have an ocean fleet". This statement throws a strong light on the principles of Italy's foreign policy.

The keynote of this policy is preparation for a war with Britain. To this basic aim are subordinated all the military and diplomatic actions of Rome.

BRITAIN'S REARMAMENT

Italy and England, who until recently lived at peace in the Mediterranean, have suddenly discovered that they can no longer share it.

The Mediterranean, though not the ultimate object of the struggle, in the event of an armed clash, must inevitably become the principle theatre of war. For this reason both sides are fortifying their positions in this area, thereby creating supplementary causes of friction. The collapse of the "gentlemen's agreement" is thus predetermined. London has found it necessary to embark upon a policy of armaments with which Italy, of course, can never hope to keep pace.

That is why Rome is not only bleeding the country white in order to strengthen its military power, but is, in addition, launching into hazardous adventures and foreign political machinations.

ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT

Italy has invaded Spain in order in one form or another to secure strategic key positions in the Mediterranean such as the Balearic Isles and both coasts of the straights of Gibraltar. The experience of Albania has shown that Rome can achieve its end even without restoring to direct annexation. At the same time Italy is promoting an anti-Britain movement in the Arabian countries in order to weaken Britain in the Eastern Mediterranean. Finally, she is seeking to secure her own rear by concessions not only to Berlin but to Belgrade also.

For this purpose she is not hesitating even at a rejection of some of her own traditional interests in Central and Balkan Europe.

Only the active solidarity of all Powers interested in the preservation of peace can produce a sobering effect on the aggressors.—(Moscow Daily News:)

B. P. T. U. CONFERENCE

Sessions To Be Held To-day At Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Bhise on Sunday, the 27th instant, in the evening at the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad. Mr. Bukhari has arrived. Messrs. Nimbkar, Ranadive and Batliwala are arriving on Sunday morning. Workers' representatives from Baroda, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Kalol have arrived.

Messages from Messrs. Fenner Brockway, Narandas Becher, Mubarak Sagar, Meherally Sumant Mehta have been received.

TEN DROWNED IN RIVER

BOGRA, June 25.

Fourteen Mahomedans, including a young girl, belonging to the village of Raghunathpur, while crossing the river Jumna, were caught in a heavy storm accompanied by rain. As a result of which the boat capsized.

Ten persons, including the girl were drowned.

The bodies have not yet been traced. The remaining four were rescued.—A.P.

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Latest Commer cial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Bullion Better And Wheat Stronger

BOMBAY, June 26.

On Saturday crossrates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton opened slightly easy and closed a shade higher. Prices witnessed very narrow fluctuations. The tone was steady.

BULLION BETTER.

London gold and silver ruled slightly better.

WHEAT STRONGER

Wheat was stronger on unfavourable crop reports.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 26.

Previous closing	12.25
To-day's opening	12.23
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	12.24
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 26.

Previous closing	6.90
To-day's opening	6.89
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.88
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 225
New April May	Rs. 233-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 26.

Cotton displayed fairly steady tendency reflecting healthy condition of the market despite reports of favourable weather. Movements on the whole were small and uninteresting.

Trading in October commenced at 12.23 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing prices eased soughtly on lower Liverpool and scattered local selling with some liquidation but subsequently prices rallied on some covering with October finally closing at 12.24 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 26.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.24/12.22) 12.23/12.23
October (12.31/12.29) 12.23/12.23
December (12.30/12.23) 12.20/12.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 26.

American July 6.78) 6.83
American October (6.83) 6.88
Egyptian June (9.50) 9.55
Egyptian July (9.60) 9.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 26.

Broach cotton for New April May delivery moved between Rs. 234-8 and Rs. 233-8 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 234-0. Old Broach July August delivery was Rs. 8 1/2 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 26.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

New Crop June July (£20 9/16 paid and value) £20 9/16 buyers.
Dunlop June (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning June (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 sellers) £14 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May June (£12 13/16 sellers) £13 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 26.

Previous closing	4.93 13/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.93 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 26.

Previous closing	4.93.32
To-day's opening	4.93.80
To-day's closing	4.93.67

FRANC RATE

London, June 26.

Previous closing	110.38
To-day's opening	110.56
To-day's closing	110.39

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 26.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.80 and then eased to 4.93.72 on lack of support with the rate further declining to 4.93.67 on renewed pressure.

Franc opened at 110.86 and then eased to 110.89 on scattered selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.372) 8.372
New York on Bombay (37.34) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93
London on Milan (93.85) 93.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£256 buyers £256 sellers Steady) closed.
Lead (£23 buyers £23 1/8 sellers and firm) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£62 1/2 to £64) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 26.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"Speculators bought. Small business. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 26.

Spot	19 13/16d 19 7/8d.
Forward	19 7/8d. 19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 26.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-7 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 26. 10 p.m.

Silver ready	51 11 0
Silver 1st settlement	51 11 9
Silver 2nd settlement	51 13 0
Gold ready	34 13 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 13 6
Gold 2nd settlement	34 9 0
Sovereigns	22 1 8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 94-14-0 at 2 p.m.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	94	14	0
Highest	95	0	0
Lowest	94	14	0
Closing	94	14	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 26.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 26.

Liverpool wheat July closed at 106 7/8 as against the previous closing at 105

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 26.

Wheat September	5 9 0
Wheat January	5 13 0
Wheat May	5 9 9
Linseed September	8 3 6
Linseed May	8 4 6

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, June 26.

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	3	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3	3
Rates at 3 p.m.	8	3	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	3	9

RUBBER

Spot (9 13/16 paid and buyers) closed

Forward July September (9 15/16 paid and value) closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 26.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 107 1/2 and October 107. The market was very active on general buying and covering influenced by reports of unfavourable crop from abroad with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 26.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.16. Prices kept steady on some scattered local buying but business was very small.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 26.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 51 1/8) dol 50 3/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 53 1/2) dol 52 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 100 3/4) dol 97 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 133 1/2) unquoted.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, June 26.

Following are the closing quotations of Ahmedabad Share Bazar of 26th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ashok	362	8	0
Aryodaya spinning	211	4	0
Calico	581	4	0
Gujrat cotton	28	12	0
Jubili	199	6	0
Marsdan	81	4	0
Motilal Hirabhai	52	8	0
Monogram	55	0	0

PHILLIP. 26-6-37.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Steel Shares Strong

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Coals disclosed no special feature. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous almost all speculative stocks ruled firm again on better London support. Others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 94/10, five per cent loan 1940/43 108, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 104/2 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 125/8.

Coals:—Bengal 1306, Churulia 2/1, Jainty Central 1/2.

Jutes:—Howrah 51/13, Kamarhatty 516, National 22/6, Standard 277 small lot, Union 367.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/10, Consolidated tin 6/6, Indian copper 3/4, Rhodesia copper 3, Tavoy tin 3/7, Bengal telephone pref 14/10, Jubulpore elec 14 small lot, Indian iron 43/2, Indian iron rights 43/6, Kumardhubi engineering ord 3/14, steel corporation ord 8/11, steel corporation pref 91 small lot R. I. corporation pref 144 small lots, Calcutta safe deposit 1/12, disc; Moradabad water supply 8, British Burma petroleum 5/9, Radella rubber 85, Assam saws 1/15, Murree brewery 13/12, Durrung tea 6/8.—A.P.

IMPRESSIONS OF ROTARY LUNCHEON

(Continued from page 26)

Hon. Srinivasa Sastri or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

TOP MEN ALL

Throughout the sixty or seventy minutes that I was sitting at the lunch table, I was conscious of the following statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and how true that statement was. The Pandit said: "Rotary movement was composed of successful businessmen and those who had succeeded in their professions. In other words Rotarians were top-dogs representing successful men in business and professions. There were successful men, successful groups and successful nations in the world. There were, therefore, conflicts between the top-men and the bottom men."

It might be suggested that the whole outlook could be changed if men with new ideas got into the Rotary Club. But they cannot get in by just putting in an application. The Rotary Club is an exclusive club. Only those who are specially invited by the management of the Club can become a member and not otherwise.

I, however, felt that a great deal of good could be done by an organisation like the Rotary Club, if the member did want something to be done. Some of the best men of Bombay Society, some of them rolling in millions are members. They are people who wield a great deal of influence, and if all of them jointly moved in any matter, there is nothing that is impossible for them to achieve.

Mr. Kynnersley said that the members of the Club could not interest themselves in politics. But one of their objects necessitates their taking interest in politics if they really mean business. That object is the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace. Mere business or professional fellowship would not achieve those objects.

The impression when I left Green's was this. Here was an organisation which was capable of very great things. If the Rotarians wanted, they had the power to do much good to Society and their respective communities. But they were merely enjoying themselves at a lunch table once a week, talking this and that. To ninety per cent of them the weekly gathering was yet another lunch, possibly a different variety with a different company.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Fresh Jump In Note Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 26.

In the money market the chief feature has been a fresh jump in the note circulation to a record of 4837 million sterling. This increase however was covered by the bank of England's purchase of gold amounting to over 5 million sterling. The increase in the exchange equalisation account came as an unexpected blessing to discount brokers who received a good supply of this week's offerings of treasury bills at a better rate than was anticipated.

Wall Street was easy.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 26

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 233/4 for Broach A/M delivery and after advancing to Rs. 234/4 prices declined to Rs. 233/12. July Broach was quoted at Rs. 225/8 as the delivery period is drawing near and there is a fear of large tenders. Holders are liquidating, the tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 1 point and later on was quoted 4 points down. The local market improved on active covering and prices advanced. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	226	4	0
Broach A/M	234	8	0
Oomra July	219	0	0
Oomra D/J	214	8	0
Bengal July	189	0	0
Bengal D/J	179	0	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 26.

52 A Damodar Kudchi old 213 1/4
68 Arjun Khimji Pusad 10 off
300 Viram Ladha Palej 2 on
102 Suryaudi Mill Gadag old 226
100 Hindustan Mill Palej 227/10
165 Arjan Khimji Hingoli 208
51 Kamla Mill Kagvad 35 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Sailu 4 off
135 Ralli Bros Hingoli 195 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 181 October 190 at cross rate 4.93 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 226 Liverpool July 6.83 Rs. 71 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 234 Liverpool May 1938 6.90 Rs. 67 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 226 New York July 12.24 Rs. 49 1/2 at cross rate 4.93 13/16

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 cross rate 4.93 13/16 234 New York May 12.31 Rs. 43 3/4 at

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria. June 25

SAKELS—

July	18.15—10
November	18.38—07
ASHMOUNI—	
August	15.25—03
October	14.38—10
GIZA—	
July	16.40—15
November	16.55—16

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 26

Yesterday London gold prices improved 2d to £7-0-6 1/2 following the increase of £200 million in Equalisation fund. London Paris Exchange declined 2 points at 110.88 and Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 13/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 19 13/16d. Speculators sold and India bought. Business was small and buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was quietly steady. At the close there were buyers at 5/16th over fixed prices. New York Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents but Montreal futures declined 20 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 7/16. The local market was quiet but steady. There was scattered buying in silver but gold was quiet with increased offerings.

GOLD

Ready	34	13	6
Jeth delivery	34	13	6
Ashad delivery	34	8	9

SILVER

Ready	51	11	0
Jeth delivery	51	11	0
Ashad delivery	51	13	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal June 25

June	44.75—20
July	44.75—20
September	44.50—20

LONDON METALS

London June 25

Copper	£ 55	13	9
Lead	£ 23	17	6
Spelter	£ 22	5	0
Tin	£255	5	0

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Scattered Realising In Share Bazar

MARKET SHOWS RESISTANCE AGAINST DECLINES

Narrow Price Movement

BOMBAY, June 26.

Following better London advices, the local Share Bazar opened steady and prices improved under buying but higher levels attracted scattered realising.

The market was influenced by baseless rumours and buyers were few. Later on the market showed resistance against declines but all rallies met with increased selling.

Business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow. Increase of 200 million in the British Equalization fund shows that there will be no decline in Gold price and the exchange ratio will be maintained under any circumstances.

The uncertainty over Franc and disturbed European political situation induced some week-end liquidation in the local market. Later on it was reported that present Government will not devalue the Franc.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,460 and advanced to Rs. 1,475 at this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,450. Another attempt was made to raise prices by some support and Deferreds advanced to Rs. 1,465 but again met with realising and prices weakened towards the close.

It appears that in the absence of large professional interest in steel shares prices are fluctuating within a trading range following foreign financial and political developments.

Bombay Burma shares displayed good undertone under active buying while cotton mill shares were barely steady with Bombay Dyeings at 928-12.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: June 26.

	Rs	As
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	290	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	928	12
100 CENTURY	207	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	272	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	181	4
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135	10
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	182	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	81	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	326	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	50	10
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	243	12
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	35	0
100 Phoenix (10)	265	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	91	14
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	252	8
100 Swan (nil)	105	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	112	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	31	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1530	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	380	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9 6
EMENTS		
100 Associated	152	8
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	37	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	180	0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	127	8
160 INDIAN (Rs 24)	483	12
40 Katni Def.	2200	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	365	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	28	0
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	485	0
70 United (Rs. 5)	146	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42	0
20 Mercantile	56	0
200 Oriental (125)	4,825	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	171	14
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1,652	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 12-8)	149	3
100 B'Bay SUB.	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	211	4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	3
1000 TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1,372	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	930	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 26

Bombay Dyeing (931/4) 932 930 936 927 932 928 930 928
Century (200) 202 201 208 202 208 206 207
Central India (270) 276 273 275 272 274 272
Kohinoor (327/8) 328 330 327 330 326
New Great (240) 242 243 241 243
Simplex (91/4) 92 93 91 92 91/14
Swadeshi (253/12) 255 252 255 251 252
Bundi (37/12) 37/8 37/12
I Cement (483/12) 482 488 485 487 486 485
Punjab (28) 28
Shahabad (478/12) 480 485 483
Andhra (1645) 1645 1652
Tata Hydro (177/3) 177
Tata Power (1371/4) 1575 1582 1370 1375 1372
Tram Ord (149/6) 149/11 149/6
T Steel Defd (1452/8) 1462 1475 1450 1462 1456
T Steel Ord (330) 331 332/8 332 334 330 331/8 329/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (162/12) 162/8 163 162/12
Bellapur (161/4) 161
B Steam (270) 270
B Burma (691/4) 697 695 702 692 698 693 695

100 C. Province	96	4	
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0	
100 Gujarat	95	0	
100 Mandra Bhon	97	4	
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0	
500 Tapti Valley	768	12	
MININGS			
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62	0	
0 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1,450	0	
5 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 7-8)	329	8	
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	306	4	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	161	4	
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0	
250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	270	0	
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	695	0	
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	230	0	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	2	
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	115	4	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	8	
2sh. Indian Copper	3	5	
10 Indian I and Steel	43	8	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	136	4	
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8	
100 I Radio Defd (12)	590	0	
100 I. Radio Ord (15))	535	0	
1,000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	606	4	
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26	2	
30 PREMIER CON.	89	8	
25 Tata Oil (nil)	31	8	
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1537	8	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0	
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	35	0	
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	511	4	
7 p.c Katni 1st	138	2	
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146	4	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 26

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/13
3 per cent 1951/54 100/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/7
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/2
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105/2
5 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 105/6

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 111/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101

The market was steady.

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 94/14 to close steady at Rs. 95. July settlement quotes two annas lower. Tone very steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London. June 25

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	75	3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89	3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101	1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113	1/2
5 per cent 1942/47		111
3 per cent 1949/52	98	1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74	1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100	1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100	1/8

Osaka Sampin

Osaka June 26

June	276.50—170
August	270.70—220
September	267.10—250
December	261.50—320

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 24th June	4,021
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,967,346
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,825,037
Increase	142,309

7 1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	12	12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	103	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1557	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190	0
7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	162	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	8
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	81	4
7 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

IN
SUMMER
SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP
by using before retiring

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सुकेशा

HAIR OIL (Regd.)

Kelvin Chemical Co.,
BOMBAY 4.

Sport From All Quarters

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SURVEY OF WOMEN'S CRICKET

The Greatest Cricket Match Girls Have Played Was Between Bromley XI v. Hambledon XI In 1745

The presence of the Australian Women's Cricket Team in England calls attention to the fact that girls no longer leave the game behind at school.

It is interesting to see this, because, although the cricketing ability of women has been demonstrated in the past, it was by no means certain that this would induce them to take it up generally. Women have played football, boxed and wrestled in public, but these still remain purely masculine pastimes.

This proof that women's cricket has come to stay sends one groping among the records, writes G. D. Martineau in the 'Cricketer'.

In 1745 "the greatest match that was ever played in the south port of England was.....on Gosden Common, near Guildford, between eleven maids of Bromley and eleven maids of Hambledon, dressed in white. The Bromley girls got 119 notches and the Hambledon girls 127. There was of both sexes the greatest number that ever was seen on such an occasion. The girls bowled, batted, ran and catched as well as any man could do."

Two years later the manager of the Artillery Ground charged sixpence admission to a match between women of Charlton and women of Westdean and Chilgrove (all Sussex villages), but things went wrong. "The company broke in, so that it was impossible for the game to be played out." Some of the players were "very much frightened and others hurt."

Singles v. Married

In 1775 Six Single beat Six Married at Moulsey Hurst, when "many London gentlemen players were present and there were great bets depending." In a match in 1777 Elizabeth Ann Burrell, of Beckenham, got more notches than any other lady in either innings, and "so bewitched young Douglas Hamilton, the eight duke of that style, with her grace that the following spring, 1778, she became her Grace in reality." This is the year of famous print of "Miss Wicket," depicting a lady, leaning on her bat, wearing red shoes and a dress trimmed with ribbons. The wicket has two forked stumps.

Various matches are reported from then onwards. Bury, in Suffolk, had a married and single women's match in 1796, and the Bury women then challenged those of any other Suffolk village "for any stake."

By 1811 matches were being played for 500 guineas a side, but the most remarkable stake was in 1827, when eleven Old Ladies of Southborough played eleven Young Ladies of Tonbridge for "three bottles of gin and three pounds of the best gunpowder tea." The Old Ladies won by 52 runs. In 1835 eleven married (in light blue) played eleven single (in white and pink sashes) for £10 and a hot supper at Parsons Green.

March Of Intellect

But the part played by a woman in revolutionising the whole game should not be forgotten.

John Willes, watching his sister bowl, saw that the wide skirt made it necessary for her to raise her arm; and her skill with this type of delivery induced him to copy it. Hence the awful scene at Lord's in 1822, when he rode furiously away after being no-balled, but hence also what was called the "March of Intellect," led by Lillywhite and Broadbridge, until the raising of the arm became legal and the whole game more enterprising.

Mary Russell Mitford (1787-1855) is the first woman to write with enthusiasm on cricket, and was censured by the "Quarterly Review" in 1824 for her unladylike acquaintance with its mysteries, revealed in "Our Village." Her writings, however, do not deal with women at cricket. For a description of this one should turn to a chapter of Helen Mathers' "Comin' Thro' the Rye."

The girls are at work in the schoolroom, but, at the word "cricket," "down go work and thimbles.....and we are all upstairs, pulling off ribbons, gowns, crinolines..... and putting on knickerbockers and blouses. Yes, 'knikerbockers'! Let no one blush or look shocked, for they are long and ample. and tied modestly in at the ankle; and as to the blouse, which descends blew the knee, and is trimly belted in at the waist, it is as decent and uncompromising as that worn by Dr. Mary Walker." The German governess "wears the regulation trousers and blouse; but whether under the impression that she is not sufficiently clad, or because she wishes to give a full dress air to a somewhat severe costume, I know not; at any rate she has over and above arrayed herself in a very large, ample, white muslin jacket, profusely frilled and starched, and tightly belted in at the waist."

Cricket At Charteris

Mr. Russell "introduced the game of cricket at Charteris, or rather made it an institution, for it has flourished many years, and many a pretty young mother now makes an excellent long-stop, or field to her sons, thanks to the training she received at this school.....It is a droll sight to see a girl walk to the wicket, and send her ball in, if not as powerfully as a man, well nigh as straight; and to see another standing, bat in hand, with body slightly bent forward, awaiting it."

Finally there is her own innings: ".....I stand awaiting my first ball, holding with stiff, nervous fingers my bat, in what may be called the 'first position' of cricketers—bolt upright, with my person carefully curved out, and away from it, like Cupid's bow. In comes the ball, and I swipe wildly at it. Have I hit it, or the wickets, or the wicket-keeper, or myself? I am still in doubt, and undecided as to whether I ought to walk off to the shade of the friendly tree, when another ball comes creeping in, very insidiously this time, and somehow I give it a neat little tip that sends it straight into Fraulein's face; and while I am looking all about, and marvelling where it has got to, she is led away, weeping bitterly, with a bleeding nose. Quite overpowered by this proof of my skill, I send the next ball a tolerable distance; and being pleased at the circumstance, and engaged in looking round with a modest smirk for admiration, am amazed at being violently hustled by my fellow batswoman, who wildly exhorts me to 'run'. Ah! I had forgotten all about the runs, I was too much taken up in congratulating myself, but I set out with a will, and am considerably taken aback on arriving at my bourne to find that I am ignominiously run out. Moral: stick to business. Back to the tree I go, as crestfallen, miserable, and ashamed a lass as the world contains."

A photograph appeared in "Lillywhite's Annual, 1889," of the "Original English Lady Cricketers" who were coached by George Hearne.

Women's cricket seemed, however, to undergo a slump from mid1Victorian times until the modern revival. Doubtless it was condemned as unladylike, and its protagonists retired, covered with shame. But, now that such a view has become an anachronism, where are the successors to Mary Mitford and Helen Mathers?

There is no shortage of women novelties. Let one of them strike out on fresh lines and rival Hugh de Selincourt's "Cricket Match." Women, who now have their Test matches, need a woman's pen to write another epic of our pastures.

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America Tops World In Irish Sweep

The following table shows at a glance how the horse and cash prizes in the Derby Sweep were distributed:—

	Horse Prizes	Cash	Total		Horse Prizes	Cash	Total
U.S.A.	631	791	1,422	S. America	13	9	22
Europe	399	512	911	British West Indies	4	9	13
Irish Free State	73	72	145	Channel Isles	2	2	4
Canada	69	109	178	Unknown	3	4	7
S. Africa	24	46	70	Other Countries	9	25	34
India	21	21	42				

Residual cash prizes of £6,254 10|- each:—
U.S.A., 5; Europe, 3; S. Africa, 1; E. Africa, 1.

Free State ticketholders and sellers will benefit to the extent of £68,108 6s. 8d. from this year's Derby Sweepstake, compared with £137,181 in the Grand National, £108,574 in the last Derby, and £183,574 in the Grand National of last year.

There were no Free State subscribers among the sixteen who drew the winner, Mid-day Sun, nine being resident in the U.S.A., six in Europe, and one in Canada. A Dublin resident drew the second horse, Sandsprite, while the third horse, Le Grand Duc, was drawn with a ticket held in Cork.

The following shows at a glance where the principal horse prizes went:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	Amount.
U. S. A.	9	8	11	£500,000
Europe	6	5	3	£285,000
Canada	1	1	—	£45,000
Irish Free State	—	1	1	£25,000
Argentine	—	1	—	£15,000
South Africa	—	—	1	£10,000

"OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD"

M. C. C.'s Ruling Deprived Merritt Of One Wicket

You wouldn't think that the M.C.C., at their time of life, could be "stumped" by any problem arising during a cricket match.

But that has happened.

Here is the question, set them by the Lancashire Cricket League:

If a batsman be given out for obstructing a catch, should the wicket be credited to the bowler?

The M.C.C. had to confess that they didn't know the answer!

It was during a match between East Lancashire and Bacup, at Blackburn, that the puzzling incident occurred.

Hunt, batting for Bacup, apparently prevented Hanson, of East Lancashire, taking a catch off the bowling of Merritt the New Zealand professional who now plays for East Lancashire.

Nobody seemed to know how the dismissal should be recorded, so a letter was written to the M.C.C. asking for a ruling.

The M.C.C. secretly, Lieut-Col. R. S. Rait Kerr, wrote back to say that a ruling did not appear ever to have been given on the point raised.

He added that the question would be referred to the M.C.C. Committee for decision.

Here is the result of the Committee's deliberations:

"The M.C.C. have decided that when a batsman is given out for obstructing the field under Law 26, the record in the score book should be 'obstructing the field,' and bowler should not be credited with the wicket."

Which deprives bowler Merritt of one wicket, for at the time of the incident it was temporarily credited to him.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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2 copies at		„ 50 each
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10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

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Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

MOSCOW ACADEMIC ART THEATRE

(Continued from Page 7)

mazov", by Dastoevsky; "The Scales", "The Hectic Heart", "Talents and Admirers", "The Thunder" by Ostrovsky; "Dead Souls", by Gogol; "The Armoured Train", by V. Ivanov; "The Days of Turbin", by Bulgakov; "The Wedding of Figaro", by Baumarche; "At the Gate of the Kingdom", by Hamson; "The Enemies", by Maxim Gorky", "The Blue Bird" by Materlink; "Pickwick Club" by Charles Dickens; "Romeo and Juliette" and "Twelfth Night" by Shakespeare, etc.

The founders and the present Art Managers of the Moscow Academic Art Theatre Mr. Stanislavsky and Mr. Nemirovich-Danchenko, who in spite of their advanced years are still young in their artistic activities, remain, of course, the outstanding and the leading persons of the Moscow Art Theatre. On the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of Maxim Gorky, by a special decree, the Soviet Government dedicated the Theatre to Gorky. Now the theatre, as a body, has been awarded the Order of Lenin by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Stanislavsky, besides taking part in the work of the Art Theatre directs an Opera Theatre that is named in his honour. Mr. Nemirovich-Danchenko also manages a theatre called "Musical Comedy", dedicated to him. The Moscow Art Theatre has two affiliated branches in Moscow, "The Vakhtangov's" and "Affiliated Art" theatre, and it also supervises the work of a number of dramatic theatres scattered all over the USSR.

Leading Lights

Mr. V. I. Kachalov, who plays leading parts in many of the plays staged by the theatre is one of the most talented actors of Russia today, while I. M. Moskvin and L. M. Leonidov are the other two central pillars of the theatre. All the above mentioned gentlemen bear the title of "The People's Artistes of the USSR" and have recently been awarded the "Order of Lenin", the highest of Soviet awards. Madam Liliana and Madam Kniper-Chekhova are notable actresses of the Moscow Art Theatre with long stage careers and considerable fame

The following actors and actresses belong to the young generation and have won general popularity and admiration by their fine acting: Mrs. Tarasova and Mr. Khemelev, who added to their fame and won universal recognition by their marvellous acting in the latest production of the Moscow Art Theatre "Anna Karenina" adopted by Nemirovich-Danchenko from Count Tolstoi's novel by that name. I must say that the play "Anna Karenina" with its twenty-eight scenes, is a play which is liable to cause a great sensation in the theatrical world. Cleansed of the religious philosophy and mysticism of Count Tolstoi, "Anna Karenina" has become a true picture of the suffering of Russian women in the past and of that of women all over the rest of the world at present. The astonishing scenes presenting true life pictures of Russian aristocratic circles under the Tsar, and particularly the oppressed and helpless conditions of women in those days, forcibly appeals to the deepest feeling of the audience More than one of the foreign journalists wept on seeing the painful sufferings of "Anna Karenina" as portrayed by Madam Tarasova on the stage of the Art Theatre. I was among them.

Invitation From Paris

The Moscow Art Theatre has been invited to visit Paris where it will give a number of its performances. Among others they will play, the "Resurrection" and "Anna Karenina", the latter being one of the best Soviet productions of to-day. It will give a chance to the theatre loving public of Europe and the rest of the world, to become acquainted with and profit by the achievements of the Moscow Art Theatre and Soviet Art in general.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Monsoon is here after all!

What a bad time of acute heat we had. I can imagine how those, who had no electric fans in their homes, must have passed restless nights—tossing in their beds for little breeze to blow.

After the showers of rain, the country has become cold, and the climate now is pleasing.

Although during rains, we cannot move out very much, they are charming yet! Even while you are indoors you can enjoy the drops of rain falling on the earth like pearls from the heaven.

Rains are a boon to the cultivators. You know they look forward to them eagerly. and even pray for them.

I wonder how you like the rain! As for myself, of course I love it. I do not mind even being out in the rain . . . . of course every one with business cannot remain indoors—but, I mean, just for pleasure also, I would enjoy being outdoors while the rain is on.

May the lovely pourings of rain bring greater mirth and merriment to you all!

Children of the "Balkan-ji-Bari" at Sukkur (Sind)

[illegible] aeroplane [illegible]s children.

OUR GUESTS.

A tea party was arranged on Sunday last, where the workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari and those interested in the work of the Children's Association came to meet Shrimati Parvati, T. Gidvani, President of the All-India Children's Association and other friends who have come here from Sind.

Amongst others, Mrs. M. R. Masani. Mrs. S. H. Jhabvalla, Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar, Mrs. Harshada Divanji, Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, Mrs. Ratanbehn Mehta, and Messrs. R. K. Prabhu, U. K. Sujan, S. N. Namle, M. J. Parmar. Ranchhod-[illegible]chharam and Pranjivan Bhai attended the party. It was indeed a happy gathering.

The honoured guests and every one present were introduced to each other by Bro. Shewak, who also related a short history of the movement. All seemed to be enthusiastic about the next Children's Gathering to be held in Bombay.

There was a programme of songs by children and elders, and there were talks by some friends of the group. The function ended happily with the singing of "Vande Mataram".

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Some time back we gave in these columns two prize competitions. One was that of the "triangles to try you." There were 71 triangles in the figure. Every one has tried to guess, but two only were correct: Sis. Vatsala Desai and Bro. Ramnik Mehta.

In the other competition we asked you to send us your "blots-Children's Own Paper" of June? If not, you will do good by sending for it from the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing two and a half annas stamps. And I hope you will be sending me entries in great number for the competition set last week.

WIEN.

(By Sis. Usha Setalvad.)

Wien or Vienna (as it is more generally known) is a big city on the banks of the Danube—the Ganges of Europe. It is the capital of Austria.

Wien is a city of music. Those of you who listen to the radio, must have heard of Mozart, Schubert, Hayden and Goethe. They were great musicians and flocked to Vienna from Austria and Germany.

Wien is known for its Berg theatre. This is still the leading theatre as regards German plays. It is finely decorated with paintings and statues of famous play wrights and actors.

Wien is a city of history too. It is strewn with palaces, churches, museums and monuments. Near it rises the hill from which the Australians repulsed the attacks of the Turks and Napoleon.

It has also beautiful summer palace called Schombrunn. This was the favourite residence of Queen Maria Theresa and her sixteen children. Her daughter Marie Antoinette, later Queen of France, grew up there. It was in this palace that Napoleon's son died.

"Wien has played a greater part in the recent history. The murder of Franz Joseph's (the then reigning king's) eldest son began the Great War—

All is changed in Wien now. The Hapsburgs have been made to abdicate. A republic exists. Austria is poor and very small. It must make alliances with other States. With whom? Stalin or Hitler or Mussolini?

If you glance at the map of Europe you will see in what a quandary it is. Yet—who knows what turn events will take?—What part Wien has still to play?

THE WISE KAZI.

(Sent by Bro. Kishin A. Shivancy.)

Two young women, one September night
Began to quarrel, and then to fight;
One had a child, and other had none,
Due to that reason, the quarrel began.
"The child is mine" said the eldest one,
Saying these words, to Kazi she ran:
Kazi gave a call, to his chief servant "Joo",
The order was given, to cut the child in two.
One kept silent, while other began to weep,
Kazi, upon the matter, thought very deep;
The woman telling a lie, at once was driven,
And to the real mother, the child was given.

THE RAIN COMES.

(By Bro. Rama Krishna.)

The rain comes down pouring and pouring,
With it comes the thunder roaring and roaring,
The lightning hurls a hammer of light,
As if it would smash the mountain height,
And make it pan like a king out of sight.
The thunder with its numerous sounds
Frightens all the forest hounds,
The wind can make the hugest tree,
The hugest wave of the hugest sea,
Jump and toss and dance and leap,
Until they are tired and go to sleep.

DIVIDED WE FALL.

(By Bro. Viroo Sugnomal.)

Long long ago in the city of Benares there lived four intimate friends. One of them was Sufi (a Mystic), the second was a Theologian, the third a Soldier and the fourth a Grocer.

One day they decided to go for a walk. On the way they saw a garden. They entered into it by way of recreation. As they found fruits juicy and fresh and the gardener asleep, they opened their hands of plunder and busied themselves unscrupulously and fearlessly in ruining the garden. They began eating the ripe fruits and threw sour and unripe fruits on the ground and roads.

In the meanwhile, the gardener woke up and saw what had happened. Since, however, he could not oppose all the four, he began to speak to them:—

"You are most welcome here. I am a disciple of the Sufi and a pupil of Theologian and a servant of the Soldier: What ever you did was all right. But what reason has this rude grocer to transgress into my garden? I do not owe him anything."

Having said this, he beat the grocer mercilessly. His companions did not assist him. At last he fastened his hands and feet and threw him into a corner.

Then he turned to the soldier and said to him: "The dervish is my spiritual guide, and the theologian my teacher. But how do

Children of the Rohri (Sind) branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari

Balkan-ji-Bari at Abdu, a village in Sukkur

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

you shameless soldier, pluck the fruits without my permission? I do not owe you even to the extent of one grain by way of Government tax."

Having said this he served him well with a stick and club. and tied both his hands behind the back.

Now he turned towards the theologian and said, "On what point and argument, did you legally appropriate to yourself the property belonging to others? Are you as needy as this dervish, that you should have a claim over my property?"

Saying that he started fighting with him. The theologian raised a cry: "If at the very beginning we would have helped the grocer, the matter could not have come to such a pass."

The dervish thought that he at least would not be touched. So he paid no attention to the words of the theologian.

When the gardener tied the theologian tightly with a rope, he turned towards the dervish, and said, "Now you alone cannot be saved"!. . . .Well, until all of you have paid off the price of the fruits, the freedom of none is possible."

The poor Sufi having pawned his patched garments and the turban got release and those three persons too, after they paid off the proper price, were released.

HOW WONDERFUL!

(Sent by Bro. Jagu T. Butani)

1. For nearly seven hundred years, the town clock at Goelitz, Silesia has been seven minutes fast. The reason attributed to this is that in 1253 A.D., plotters decided to murder the Councillors

Sabiha Gokcen the first Turkish woman flyer, after making a big tour round Turkey about 2,000 miles, returned to Ankara and was welcomed heartily.

as they left the Town Hall at noon. One of the conspirators repented and put the clock on 7 minutes. When the conspirators arrived early they were arrested. In the name of the City Fathers' escape. the clock has been fast ever since.

2. The rarest clock in the world is the one in the Basque Museum (in France), which with one face shows the individual time of all the various countries of the world.

3. World famous stamp collection at the late King George V will be sold. Offers up to £250,000 have been made for it. The first stamp in the collection is the famous "Penny Black", of 1840. There are also specimens of every British stamp issued during the past ninety-six years.

4. The greatest trees grow in Australia. They are four hundred and fifty feet in height.

5. Blood passes through the heart at the rate of seven miles an hour.

6. The human body is said to be composed of about 26,000,000,000,000 cells.

7. Including teeth, there are 249 bones in the human body.

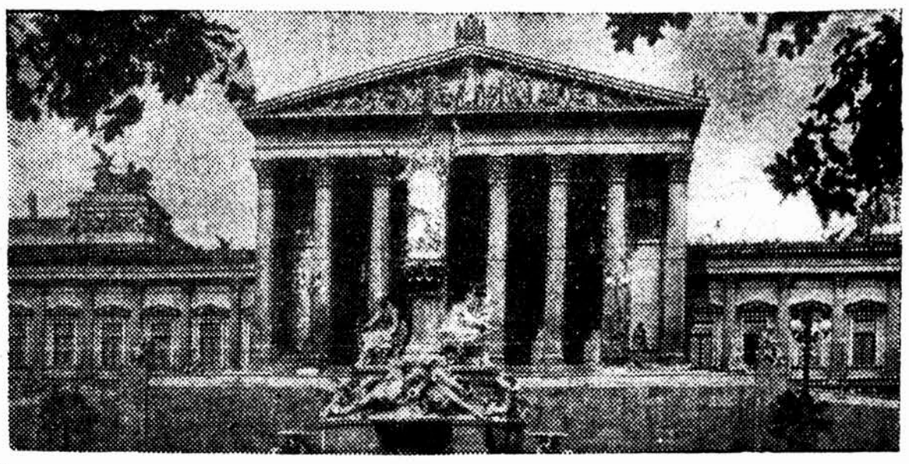
8. A field ant has been known to hold in its jaws a weight 3,000 times heavier than itself.

9. The thickest skin is found on the palm of the hand, where it is seventy six times as thick as on the eye-lid.

10. The smallest tree in the world is found in Greenland. It is an oak about eight inches long.

11. Human hair grows about half an inch in a month.

12. The grass-hopper has 12,000 little eyes.



A beautiful place in Vienna wherefrom Sheila has received this card carrying loves from Sis. Usha Setalvad.

A Case For Boys' Clubs

New Movement Suggested As A Substitute For Baden Powell's Scouting

(By E. J. S. RAM, Physical Director, Nagpada Neighbourhood House)

Ever since the Chief Scout has issued his statement regarding Indians as a nation of bad characters there has been a great awakening among Indians to organise a new type of association for the Indian Youth and to do away with the highly Imperialistic Scout movement that had captured the imagination of our young folk so far. The purpose of this article is to suggest the sponsoring of an independent organisation which will serve the boys of our rural and urban communities to develop character values through a programme of activities carried on under trained and efficient leadership.

The Pioneers of this new movement called the "Boys' Club" will be convinced in a couple of years of its inception that it will have real influence in the eradication of vice crime, disease and juvenile delinquency. By combating these major hazards and minimising them we can prove to the Chief Scout what we as Indians can do on our own inititative without his so-called nation-building movement on which the very flower of Indian youth sacrifices to receive gross insult at the hands of one whom they look upon as their hero.

COSMOPOLITAN BROTHERHOOD

The purpose of the Boys' Club would be to provide a meeting place where boys may spend their leisure time and participate under trained leadership in a programme of character-building activities motivated by the boys' own interests and desires The Clubs would be non-communal and non-sectarian organisations, recognising and fostering moral, spiritual, mental physical and social values. They would welcome all boys irrespective of castes colour and creed and offer programme not for an hour a day or one day a week like the scout organisation. but for a boy's entire leisure time Boys would be welcome as members as soon as they reach the age when they can use the streets and open spaces for leisure-time purposes.

Because a sense of proprietorship on the part of the boys is left to the essential to the success of the programme, a nominal membership fee of two annas for boys up to 10 year and four annas for boys over ten years could be required. Apart from this small fee realised from the members of the Boys' Club will entirely defend upon public charities and private donations for financial help.

The programme would vary according to local conditions. The following facilities if available could be provided:—

Gymnasium, swimming pool, games room, club rooms for meetings. library, motion pictures, handicrafts, dramatics, art, music vocational guidance, safety education, out-door games and athletics, medical and dental clinics and camps.

AUTONOMOUS UNITS

Each Boys' Club can have a building planned and operated exclusively for its work. The state, the municipality and the land-lords could be approached to give facilities for the use of buildings. play-grounds. gymnasium. camp-sites etc. Since each Boys' Club is an autonomous unit there are no uniform requirements for employment of staff-members.

To start with, any man with a deep interest in boys and their problems and with a certain amount of administrative ability would qualify as a Superintendent. Gradually, however, a highly specialized technique can be developed and special training could be required for a position on the staff, whether it is administrative or is in the physical, educational or recretional departments. It is sincerely hoped that Indian leaders will not fail to champion the cause of the Boys' Club movement and that this voice coming from one. who has been working with boys for some years will not be lost in the wilderness.

Kumari Ratnaprabha Shripad Juvekar (4 years old) has won medals, cups and certificates for successful cycle balance tricks and singing.

A MODEL BOAT

(Sent by Bro. Colin Gordon)

To make a jolly little boat you will want a piece of wood, two cotton-reels and one or two other things.

Your piece of wood should measure 1 ft. long and about 4 ins. wide. Shape the ends to look like the bows and the stern of your ship. A cotton-reel must be gummed at either end of your ship, and one or two nails stuck in them for guns.

A wooden skewer is fixed in each of these reels, and a small cork is fixed on the top of each skewer. About 1 in. of each skewer is left sticking out of the corks.

Thus funnels are two pencil stumps or cork gummed in place.

The riggins are made of a piece of string—and don't forget the little flags, will you? Paint your boat any colour you like.

Now come to the keel. For this you will need a piece of slate. and this fastened in place by one or two nails.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour. creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 9)

sion since the Samuelites went into opposition that the two Liberal parties have fought each other in a constituency, Mr. Foot once made a speech in the Commons which contained quotations from nearly 20 different sources, ranging from 'Alice in Wonderland' to Oliver Cromwell

Mr. Beechman coins phrases instead of quoting them. He has described the Versailles Treaty as "the greatest conversation piece in history", and defined an artist who paints in the old school colours". He has never fought before. but in 1931 he was adopted for Oldham and stood down in order not to split the Government vote.

Cinemas

There are 95,379 cinemas in the world. according to official figures just published. Of that number 38,816 are still "silent".

One hundred per cent. talkie fans are the United States, 16,258 cinemas: England, 4,950; Sweden, 1,641: Australia, 1,420; Canada, 1,033: New Zealand, 410; Denmark, 352: Rumania, 350; Norway, 240; Irish Free State, 100: Venezuela, 111: Latvia, 98; Panama, 47; Honduras. 29; Nicaragua, 25; Syria, 24; British Guinea, 23: Jamaica, 15: Albania. 14; Paraguay, 6; Bahamas, 5: Barbadoes. 3: British Honduras. 1

Most of the silent houses are in Russia. Out of 34,890 cinemas, only 2,285 are wired. Two thousand of Italy's 4,800 cinemas are still silent. France has 200 of her 4 100 cinemas not yet wired; Spain 1,900 out of 3,500. There are only 676 cinemas—66 'silent'—in the whole of Africa and the Near East

Call To The Bar

A father called his daughter to the Bar at the Call Night in London on Wednesday, June 9, in the four inns of Court

This is the first time such thing has happened since women became eligible for the Bar in 1919. The duty fell to Lord Atkin, a Lord of Appeal-in-Ordinary, who is treasurer of Gray's Inn. His daughter is Mrs. Rosaline Joan Youard. of Elmsted. near Ashford, Kent

Three other women were also called to the Bar. They were: Miss Helen Elizabeth Archdale, Miss Marjorie Wainwright Jalland and Miss Evan Mary Swann.

A Siamese prince and a Scotland Yard officer were among the men who were called.

Cambon

A book which should make a wide appeal to English readers has just appeared in Paris.

This is 'Paul Cambon' by 'A Diplomat'. It is an authoritative life and contains many new stories of the great little man who was the real artisan of the Entente Cordiale and whose 20 years' tenancy of the French Embassy in London is a diplomatic record.

There is a characteristic story of Grey's first visit to Paris. This was when the then Foreign Secretary accompanied King George V on his official visit to Paris in April, 1914. Grey had never set foot on the Continent before and. although everyone was rushed, he was obsessed with the idea of seeing Leonard's "La Joconde". At last Cambon found a free minute to send the Foreign Secretary to the Louvre. He looked at the picture earnestly for a few seconds. "A very clever picture", he said laconically and walked away.

The best story is that of the three Kings of Spain, Portugal, and Bulgaria—at King Edward VII's funeral at Windsor in 1910. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria had recently proclaimed himself a King, and King Alfonso and King Manuel, who were annoyed because he had been placed in front of them, made some loud remarks about the recent date of King Ferdinand's crown.

King Ferdinand overheard the gibes. Perhaps he was intended to hear them. Turning round, he said: "I may be only a King of yesterday, but I shall die a King and neither of you is certain even of to-morrow."

The Haves

Three-fourths of the habitable globe is in the hands of six nations. The other quarter is divided among the remaining 60-odd countries.

All told, there is only 57,000,000 square miles of earth, good, bad and indifferent. Of that the British control 13,172,000 square miles, or approximately one quarter.

The second largest landholder is the Soviet Union, with 8,144,000 square miles, and China fourth with some 4,250,000. Brazil comes fifth and the United States last, each with something like 3,000,000.

They All Helped

More than 1,000 correspondents have helped or tried to help, Mr. H. L. Mencken to perfect the fourth edition of his "The American Language", now published in New York. It is not a revision but a wholesale re-writing of the work.

Cowboys, soldiers, poets, novelists, journalists, and shopgirls have written to Mr. Mencken with ideas about Americanisms. The late Poet Laureate, Dr. Robert Bridges, described by the author as "a keen fancier of Americanisms", offered assistance. The last chapter is devoted to slang, with sections on the special languages used by such groups as circus men and hobos.

As an example of the thoroughness of the author's investigations, consider his list of variant derivations of "O.K." There have been so many of these that it demands the nible wit of a humourous columnist to suggest new ones. Some new to us dug up by Mr. Mencken are:—

From Obediah Kellay, a railway freight agent, who thus initialled bills of lading.

From Old Keokuk, an Indian chief of Iowa, whose admirers usually added, "He's all right" when they mentioned his name.

From Hoackay, or Horkey, an archaic English word meaning that the last load brought in from the fields at harvest.

Odd, if the last be true, to reflect that when the purist Blimps rage at "American vulgarity". they imagine a vain thing.

So They Say

Sometimes excessive legal learning warps an otherwise sound judgment.—Senator Kenneth McKellar, U.S.A.

Trade unionism is not a doctrine of under-production and laziness. —M. Blum, French Premier.

"You spend as much on clothes as my secretary earns in a year!"

"You should raise the poor thing's wages, dear."

KABUL, A CITY OF CHARM

(Continued from page 8)

with their usual thoroughness and the Kabul bazar—a clearing house through centuries for the treasures of the ancient Orient—is now stocked with the fancy goods and rubbishy knick-knacks that are the first heralds to a backward people of our mass-produced civilisation, and seem to fascinate the savage breast in every continent. Scarlet celluloid combs, purple ties and sock-suspenders, pocket torches, coloured soaps and mirrors, fill the stalls in the narrow, covered streets. And yet there are still treasures to be found despite the looting of the revolution and an awakened eye for antiques and curios among the small European colony in Kabul. Sometimes pieces of a real historical interest, relics of the British disasters of the nineteenth century come unexpectedly into the bazar on the break-up of a household that has treasured them as heirlooms or as reminders of how Afghanistan repays those who invade her capital and make light of her jealous independence. Once such relic that I saw come casually to light was a silver soup-spoon with curious moustache-guard. It bore the number of a regiment that was wiped out in the retreat from Kabul. Another chance discovery was a dinner-plate bearing the crest of a British regiment that left Afghanistan before the outbreak and took ship for England. Outside Karachi the ship ran aground and the Mess crockery had to be jettisoned. This plate, left behind in Kabul by some oversight, alone survived and a century later was noticed in a food-shop by a British officer, bought for a few 'afghanis,' and ultimately presented to the regimental headquarters in England.

Gold is still the currency of the polyglot caravans that come into Kabul from the four quarters, and in the bazar sit rows of money-changers each with a pair of scales and handfuls of British and Russian (Tsarist) sovereigns in separate piles before him. From time to time such coins find their way into the Peshawar bazars and the rumour spreads that Bolshevik agents are spreading their doctrines, backed by Bolshevik gold, along the Frontier. In actual fact the sole Soviet export in evidence in Peshawar is Russian china, complete with hammer and-sickle mark, which comes in through Afghanistan, where it is universally used. The designs are still in the tradition of the old Imperial factories famous before the war—medallions of flowers on a red or blue ground—and are often charming, but the finish is coarser and the flowers less exquisitely painted than on the true Imperial china, which even in Kabul is becoming comparatively rare. There is some old Chinese and Persian china to be found, often cracked or broken and hidden away under piles of rubbish, and for a few shillings I have picked up pieces more than two hundred years old and of considerable interest. The flattened wine-flagons of blue or green glass are also beautiful and increasingly difficult to obtain. They were made early last century, or before, by Armenian wine-merchants, but the art disappeared when a wave of religious reform abolished the wine shops and exiled the Armenians. Their bottles are now occasionally to be found adorning the dusty shelves of the herbalists and medicine-men, who believe that they contribute an air of strangeness and potency to their wares and who will not readily part with them.

A pleasant custom of the sherbet-sellers, squatting in front of their coloured bottles and great blocks of compressed snow, is to attract the eye of the loiterer by decking their shops with shining glass gloves, huge Chinese jars and old Persian plates. Often these enticements are of beauty and sometimes of value, but they are never for sale. The fruit-merchants shops are always gay with flowers or coloured streamers and piles of grapes and melons spangled with squares of silver paper. The sugar shops are another delight, for they sell the real and original loaf-sugar, brought from Russia and moulded into tall cones covered like Christmas crackers in blue, green or red crinkled paper and decked with gold or silver labels.

It is depressing to see these colourful relics of less cosmopolitan days being relentlessly crowded out by the stalls of "Brummagem Kickshaws," and yet something of good may perhaps come out of the cheapjack's penetration beyond the Khyber. For the wild men of the hills, who periodically pillage the towns and valleys, have at present few personal possessions and if retribution reaches their village they have little to lose beyond their corps, which will grow again, and mud houses which can be rebuilt in a few weeks. Once they have gaped before the Kabul stalls and begun to cumber themselves with the paraphernalia of civilization which only money can buy, they will come to appreciate a stable life and lose their mobility and their light-hearted penchant for freebooting, with its attendant risk of destructive reprisals. Such at least has been the tendency in Waziristan, where good roads and bus services have brought the Frontier bazars to the door of the tribesman. Gradually as he becomes himself the owner of money goods,—crockery, furniture gramophones, even motor-cars,—he is learning to value a respect for property and looks with increasing disfavour upon tribal raids and counter-raids. The same factors are at work in Afghanistan and if ultimately they deprive her of much that is unique and fascinating, at least they may assist in that permanent pacification of the tribes without which the whole edifice of progress and good government will have been built on sand.

BIOCHEMIC MEDICINE
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Colonial Training For German Women

(By EUGENIE VON GARVENS).

The great swing bridge across the Kiel Canal outside Rendsburg swung open. We had to wait outside the barrier along with many other vehicles, but the time was not wasted, for passage was being given to a torpedo boat, and everything to do with the Navy attracts the attention of everyone, from the smallest boy to. . . but more of that hereafter.

The torpedo boat moved slowly in the canal as usual, for if vessels moved at higher speed the larger waves caused would gradually destroy the embankments. So meanwhile we had a good look round and asked the gatekeeper about the places of interest in Rendsburg. He advised us to make a closer inspection of the large and impressive building beside the Canal, the Colonial School for Women and the pride of Rendsburg. But we were not so much interested in admiring its exterior as in obtaining an idea of the school and its work. We had arrived just at the right moment to see how glad young girls also are to see the boys in blue. There was much waving, signalling and laughing, for the torpedo boat was about to drop anchor. That seemed worth noting to the girl pupils.

But in spite of all these gay doings we were impressed by the good training when we sent in our names to the Director of the school as we wished to be allowed to see the girls at work and hear about the aims and objects of this institution The latter may be briefly described as "to train the pupils in general human efficiency." That sounds as simple as the young people themselves, but it implies much more than the words may appear to mean "General human efficiency" in the sense of training for the colonies, means that, in the first place, these young girls must be given preparatory training so that they may act as representatives of Germandom abroad some day, and that day must be steeled for such tasks as colonists, so that in no situation, however, difficult, they will suffer physical or mental shipwreck.

SCHOOL OF DESTINY.

It was merely necessary to observe the energetic faces of these young girls in the house, the garden, the domestic buildings and the stables, while we visited the extensive grounds and all the buildings under expert guidance, to realise that the girls are thoroughly aware of the seriousness of the matter and that every one cooperates from the senior teachers down to the youngest pupils. The teaching staff have all spent many years in the colonies in the school of destiny, and the pupils, who have the same object in view, namely to work for their homeland abroad, give daily proof of their varying abilities. It is not love of adventure or romance that brings them here. They are following a call, based on the will to do responsible work, and they know that a settler's life overseas or on the frontier posts of Germandom can never be mere child's play.

COLONIAL KITCHEN

Hence, the moment one enters the Colonial School for Women one has the delightful feeling that one has come to the right place to be cheered up. And this is soon followed by the less comforting feeling that we older women ought honestly to admit that we were not so suitably and correctly trained, and that it would be best to make a fresh start here, even without any intention of living in the colonies. Here briskness and strict self-restraint are the rule. Here one sees nothing but faces with honest upright eyes, strong capable hands, and just as much comradeship as obvious womanly dignity and warmth. One feels absolutely at home among these girls because each of them attends to her job with unusual independence, whether the washing she has to do is much or little, whether she cooks for a family of ten in the large kitchen, or does her best in the tiny "colonial kitchen" with a spluttering petroleum cooker and simple utensils to prepare a perfect meal for the table of the Director of the School, ready to the minute.

In this school no girl knows what work she will have to do in the course of the day, just as it happens in later life. When the cows are not easily milked, when the butter or the cheese for keeping, which she makes herself, are not a success, when a poker or other household utensil is lacking, or it soles have to be mended or wooden clogs made, she always has to fall back on her own resources. She stands, as we see with astonishment, at the anvil or the lathe, she lays drain-pipes, she ploughs, saddles her mount rides, drives, digs, hoes and, when there is no horse, yokes herself in front. She knows how to build frames and greenhouses for early vegetables, and how to keep house in the best sense of the words. In the separate houses, which stand quite alone and far from the others, there are little communities of seven who manage everything without guidance, and have to render account of how the money has been spent, how the day has been passed, and what work has been done.

One sees groups playing games, and others practising rifle-shooting, for it may happen to any of them that she may have to go about armed, either for hunting or to protect her own person or her home. Unexpectedly we had an opportunity of seeing these girls receive and entertain visitors with all the charm and assurance of grown-up women. A detachment from the torpedo boat brought an invitation to tea and dancing in the evening. It seems right to the ship's officers and the school authorities that people who are pursuing the same object should learn something of the life and work of others. The detachment is to be given some idea of the girls' daily life and are taken on a thorough tour of inspection by a few who are unemployed for the moment. Joking remarks are made to those who do not let themselves be disturbed at their work, for of course nearly every sailor is a teasing critic. But here the eleventh commandment applies "Don't let yourself be bluffed", and many a one who professes to know better moves on with a flea in his ear, or admits that he could not have done what he criticised any better.

They are all looking forward to the evening, but duty comes first and all stick to their jobs. We see on every hand that no practical devices, such as craftsmen use, are forgotten, whether for building a farm or of which knowledge is necessary owing to lack of craftsmen. It is the same with knowledge of foreign languages which in addition to the usual French, English or Spanish which are spoken in turn in the house with foreigners, may be extended to knowledge of native languages which is of great advantage later on in communicating with native workers and traders.

The pupils are not considered ready for work in the colonies when they leave the school, but must spend two years doing practical work as helpers in Germany, or with Germans living abroad in Europe. These are years of apprenticeship, and, if everything goes well, there is then no objection to finding jobs for the girls in overseas countries.

IN SCHOOL OF LIFE

It is a school of life, before the real responsibilities of life have begun. Its necessity is confirmed by the large number of applications of which only the best can be accepted by the school management with their good knowledge of human nature. Anyone who cannot stand the training or misuses the independence allowed her brings about her own discharge from the school. Those who remain become genuine pioneers.

German woman taught handi-crafts in the school at Rendsburg which trains them for Colonial Settlement.

Everyone admires the freshness of my skin

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Few women realize how much the right skin tonic contributes to the beauty of their skin. Those who do, always use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Skin Tonic. Perfect Skin Tonic is ideal for closing the pores after a thorough cleansing with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. It stimulates the circulation and gives you that fresh, youthful appearance everyone admires. Perfect Skin Tonic is excellent for a quick clean-up before applying new makeup. It is also recommended for neutralizing perspiration. Get a bottle today and see how firm and fresh it will make your skin.

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GENERAL MISS CHI

A woman is now leading a Mongol army in troubled Suiyuan to defend the territory left by her late husband.

She is Miss Chi Chin-feng, twenty-year-old widow of the late Prince Shih, head of the Olanchab Banner in West Suiyuan.

It is stated that when Prince Shih was living Miss Chi, who is a middle school graduate and has a good command of the Chinese and Mongolian languages, handled the more important affairs for her husband and has been responsible for helping him formulate the political administration in Olanchab Banner.

Following the death of her husband, Miss Chi took over the banner government and has maintained strict peace and order in the area left by her husband.—"North China Daily News" Shanghai.

TWO PROCESSIONS

(Continued From Page 12)

norant of the fact that his mother lived only a few miles away from the house of Jalal-ud-din.

Towards the end of the twelfth year of his age an incident occurred which should not pass unnoticed. One day he and Humayun, younger son of Jalal-ud-din was playing in the wide corridors of the palatial residence of Jalal-ud-din. The superior skill and shrewdness of the Southern lad had always aroused the bitter jealousy of Humayun; they were playing alone and soon a quarrel developed, from words they came to blows and not satisfied with this they went to the hall, the walls of which were splendidly decorated with weapons of the battlefield and the chase. The two boys pulled down two swords that were kept cross-wise in their scabbards. Armed with these weapons, dangerous in the hands of boys of their age, they soon fell upon one other. Humayun, a hot-tempered and irascible lad, began to indulge in a scurrilous abuse of words. "You teach me to handle a sword!! You son of a Mahratha! the dark-shinned son of the south, you Kaffir." and with words such as these began the duel. Shah Akbar's ire was also roused particularly when Humayun made the insinuations about his Mahratha origin and reference to his dark complexion. What might have been the result of this prank we do not know, had not Jalal-ud-din disturbed by the noise woke up from his light siesta and suddenly appeared in the hall. A strange sight met his eyes. Here were the two boys, each sword in hand and ready to cut each other's throats. Jalal-ud-din could not avoid a smile as he beheld them, he thought of his own fiery and impetuous boyhood days. But a dark shadow passed across his brow for a moment, for he had overheard the taunting remarks of Humayun: "You son of a Mahratha, you Kaffir of the South." In a voice of thunder he bade the boys put by their swords and ordered them off the room with the severe injunction that they should not touch any of the weapons in future. A little later Jalal-ud-din summoned Humayun, his son, to his presence. The recalcitrant boy made his appearance in fear and trembling and apprehending the worst. "What is it that I heard you muttering when I came upon you both in the Hall this afternoon," asked Jalal-ud-din. Humayun stood like a statue. He did not know what answer to make, in fact he was not aware of any words that he spoke in anger. But his father helped him on: "What can you mean by saying 'you son of a Mahratha' to Shah Akbar?" Then perceiving the extreme confusion in his son's face, he went on: "You know the boy is our own, he is your brother and you must treat him accordingly. He has been brought up amongst us, he must now be a Moghul and every one must look upon him as such; in future take good care to avoid any reference to his Mahratha origin. Now boy, go away and forget this incident." But Shah Akbar could not forget it. The insinuation made against him in an outburst of temper cut him to the quick, it rankled long in his noble spirit, and being of a sensitive and open nature, he became gloomy and sullen for a few days, however, his youthful spirits soon overcame it, but he never after kept the incident in his mind.

* * *

Let us skip over a few years and we find Shah Akbar and Humayun now grown up into vigorous manhood. They were about twenty years of age now. Both were accomplished in the art and skill of warfare particularly Shah Akbar who excelled everyone in swordsmanship, while the equal of Humayun in equestrian skill and horsemanship was nowhere to be found in the whole of the Moghul army. The time now came for these boys to enter upon their careers and Jalal-ud-din sent them in a Moghul army to Rajputana, where a siege of one of the important forts was being carried on. Humayun and Shah Akbar joined in the siege which lasted for many days. At last the bravery and courage of the Rajputs began to waver and the Moghuls one day made an onset. The conflict was sharp and brilliant, there were acts of bravery on both sides, the Rajputs fought for their honour and homes and they fought with desperation; they were overwhelmed by the Moghul army which later swept everything before it; the fortress was captured and a large portion of Rajputana passed under the sway of the Moghul. In this heroic battle Shah Akbar and Humayun distinguished themselves, the swordsmanship of the young Shah Akbar was particularly praised by the Moghul general and was a thing spoken of ever afterwards. Humayun, as a horseman, excelled and had contributed to the victory by leading a brilliant and successful charge of the cavalry. On hearing of these events Jalal-ud-din was overjoyed, he was immensely pleased at these early laurels won by his sons in their very earliest venture. His paternal heart naturally went out to Humayun but he was no less proud and pleased at the success of Shah Akbar.

The two returned to Delhi and took up their residence in the old palace eagerly awaiting further orders of the General for their services.

It may be readily imagined that close confinement in the seraglio was having its reactions on Parvati, the mother of Shah Akbar but there was one soul in that sequestered quarter of the palace who sympathised with Parvati and consoled and soothed her in moments of affliction and tribulation; that soul was Mumtaz, a younger daughter of Aziz. Her mother was a Rajput princess and Mumtaz herself was brought up in all the luxuries and splendours of the noble Moghul families. She combined in herself the great qualities of the two races from which she had her being; from the Moghuls she inherited the hardihood and strength of purpose and haughty reserve; from her Rajput mother she inherited the beauty and grace of Rajput woman-hood. Even in the dazzling, brilliant court of Delhi it was difficult to find a woman to match Mumtaz in beauty and charm, in resourcefulness and artifices that are a woman's privileged possession. She was about seventeen years of age, the favourite child of Aziz-ud-din and the pride and beauty of his household. Between this girl and Parvati there sprung up a striking friendship and despite the disparity of their ages, they were fond of one another. Fully conscious of Mumtaz's resourcefulness and her artifices she prevailed upon her to contrive to bring her son, whom she wished to see before dying, as inwardly she felt a presentment that her end was fast approaching "Mumtaz," said Parvati one day, "you are a lovely creature and I love you as I would my daughter. I verily believe that in a month's time I will die. All I wish is to see my son; I know that you can manage that, you are an intelligent and artful girl. Mumtaz, this bracelet that you see, I leave to you; it is a fine bracelet of solid gold and studded with priceless diamonds and pearls and other precious stones, it is the family heir-loom of the Bhonsles and it was given to me when I married a member of that powerful family. I bequeath it to you, wear it for my sake, it is my act of gratitude for all that you have done to me."

In a few days Parvati grew worse and her end was fast approaching but her thoughts were always about her son. In spite of her artfulness, Mumtaz experienced no little difficulty in smuggling Shah Akbar into that quarter of Aziz's palace. The mother and son beheld one another, it is impossible to describe the joy and the feelings of the mother. Shah Akbar heard the whole story about himself, his arrival in Delhi about twenty years ago, his Mahratha origin, his adoption into the Moghul family—all this he heard and pondered over it in silence, near the bed of death. Mumtaz looked from the mother to the son, he was tall, slender, handsome and pitied him in his affliction as much as she pitied the mother. At last the strange interview ended and Shah Akbar left the palace a victim to the most distressing and disturbing thoughts. So he was a Mahratha and his mother here in Delhi, of whom he knew nothing before. Three days later he got the news of the death of his mother, he bore the news with great fortitude and under the show of outward indifference. Only Mumtaz knew the interior grief and sorrow of the heart.

* * *

A great event took place in Delhi; Aurangzeb had ascended the throne of the Moghul empire. His predecessors had left an empire vast and far-reaching, consolidated and sound. The Rajputs were subdued and not only brought under the sway of the Moghuls, but recognising their talents and martial virtues, they were appointed to high offices in the Moghul Government. Before his accession Aurangzeb had experience of military affairs in the Deccan and one of his first acts on ascending the throne was to crush the rising of the Mahrathas under the great Shivaji.

In Maharashtra many changes were taking place, the hardy hillmen of the Ghats, noted for their guerilla warfare and surprise attacks lacked a talented man to lead and organise them. Then came Shivaji, the man of genius and action; with his shrewd keen intelligence he saw that these men if only trained in methods of warfare well adapted to the country in which they lived, they would be a match for any power. His superior talents soon asserted themselves and after a few years he became their leader. At first his activities were confined within the territory of Maharashtra, he was an expert in guerilla warfare, surprise attacks, sudden ambuscades and swooping down on the enemy's rear; these tactics he soon employed to great advantage and in this he was greatly assisted by the mountainous character of the country. Shivaji became bolder and bolder, his fame spread far and wide and the Mahomedan kingdoms of the south who at first treated him with slight now condescended to take notice of him and owing to his method of warfare he was named "the mountain rat". Shivaji consolidated his power and in order to ward off attacks from the enemy he built a number of forts on the mountains of the Western Ghats. Every important crest and eminence was surmounted by a little fort or turret in which were placed guards or sentinels, who no sooner saw the movements of the enemy gave signals or at night lighted fires, to warn the country around of the approach of the enemy. The Mahratha soldiers, too, caught something of the zeal, heroism and enterprise of their valiant leader, and were rendered quick and sharp by thus living on the borders in constant danger of enemy attacks. Through the day and even night these mountain fortresses resounded with the din of war and battle; every stronghold and strategic point was in equal bustle; for these frontier fortresses had their warriors and the lance and the buckler were ever hanging against the wall, ready to be snatched down for instant service. Nothing was heard but the noise of armourers, the shoeing of steeds and furbishing of weapons and all night long the alarm fires kept blazing on the mountain-tops. When morning dawned, Shivaji sallied forth at the head of a large number of horsemen, all well-exercised in arms and experienced in the warfare of the

(Continued on page 44)

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

Cobra Poison As Medicine

Marvels Of Sero-Therapeutic Researches

Rattlesnakes bite when stepped on. They also ungraciously provide venom which, made into antivenin and injected into the blood, cures the snake-bite victim much more effectively than the time-honored whisky treatment which never did have scientific standing. Wary hikers lured into the woods these warm spring days prudently carry an antivenin kit instead of a bottle in the hip-pocket.

Snakes, it appears from recent medical investigations, have been maligned. The rattler actually operates a personal pharmaceutical factory; its venom, "milked" from its fangs by persuading it to bite through a rubber membrane, provides a drug used in treating epileptics.

The venom dries into tiny, sharp-edged amber crystals which look like yellow table-salt.

Pain-Killer—Recently Dr. David I. Macht of Baltimore astonished the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology by reporting his successful use of cobra-venom in treating paralysis agitans (shaking palsy). Victims of this ailment suffer constant tremors, experiencing severe pain.

Cobra-venom, in some cases, is as effective a pain-killer as morphin, establishes no drug-habit. Doctor Macht gave the venom to several of his palsy patients as an anodyne, was surprized to find that the treatment alleviated symptoms of the disease. Through its action on the blood, cobra-venom for some time has been used in treating hemophiliacs, persons whose blood does not coagulate normally.

VIPERIN AS SALVE

Vipers, too, come in for a nod medical approval. The Sero-Therapeutic Institute of Vienna has produced a salve containing viperin, the venom of the viper, which is hailed as a cold-cure. Rubbing the salve on any part of the body, it is asserted, quickly cures the headache and rheumy nose of a cold.

Other queer animals and insects still provide "believe-it-or-not" additions to the well-equipped modern medicine-chest. The three-inch Oriental cockroach, an extremely unhandsome critter, is ground to powder for therapeutic uses. Bee-stingers yield up their poison content for a rheumatism treatment. Cantharides are dried beetles used internally in the human system as a diuretic, externally to blister the skin. The brains and spinal cords of rabbits which have been infected with rabies are used in a preparation to inoculate dog-bite victims against the development of that dread disease.

Maggots showed doctors how to heal stubborn wounds, particularly where bones are involved. These unattractive creatures, placed in a wound which refuses to heal, produce amazing cures. Altho they are used now and then, maggots more or less worked themselves out of a job when scientists discovered that they excreted allantoin and that the curative property in allantoin is urea, the first organic substance to be synthesized by chemists.

A brown [illegible] know about an inch and one-half long is used in diagnosing a certain type of pigmented skin-cancer. Scientists know it as the Ellritze fish. Its skin is covered with color-cells and it turns pink around the gills and mouth when hormones extracted from the blood of a cancer-patient are injected into the fish. The Ellritze is imported in half-frozen discomfort from Germany. The New York Aquarium has disposed of 18,000 of the minnows since 1932.

Adrenalin, the hormone of the suprarenal glands, is the drug which figures in frequent newspaper reports of patients restored to life after their hearts stopped beating. Needled into a quiescent heart, the drug can restore heart-functioning under some conditions. It also is used to control bleeding in operations and to alleviate hay-fever spasms. It is manufactured by synthesis or extracted from the glands of packing-house steers. Recently it was discovered that "Bufo marinus," the giant toad which overruns Hawaii, yields adrenalin from a pair of glands behind its ears with some discomfort but no permanent damage to the toad.

Two toads yield as much adrenalin as one steer.

Frogs come to the aid of heart-disease sufferers by offering their own cardiac organs to the cause of digitalis standardization. Digitalis is the principal drug used in heart cases. Two groups of frogs of identical weights respectively are injected with a standard preparation of digitalis and one whose potency is to be tested. Fifty-eight minutes later the frogs are anesthetized, their hearts exposed, comparisons made on the dot of the hour in the official "one-hour-frog" method of assay.

(Continued from Col. 4).

top view" as it were of those valleys and their configurations.

PATHWAYS OF THE MIND

Furthermore, the once possessed brought back with them maps of "pathways of the mind", some of which lead straight to a definite goal, whereas others zigzag and cross and wind around in circles. It is these circuitous, winding pathways. Dr. Sakel believes, that result in states of mental delusions, in which the individual completely loses all sense of the world of reality and lives in a completely isolated non-existent world of his own, devoid of the reality which the normal sane person, in whose mind the pathways are straight and definite grasps by intuition.

Dr. Sakel described these pathways of the mind as "brain circuits", each circuit serving a definite function in the processes of consciousness. Insanity results, the evidence indicates, when the brain is "short-circuited", producing a state of mental confusion, hallucination and unreality.

In watching the disappearance, one by one, of the various mental functions when the patient enters the state of coma produced by the insulin shock, Dr. Sakel reported it is possible to "turn backward the biological clock", as it were, and to reconstruct the order of the emergence of the various mental functions in their evolution in the course of hundreds of millions of years.

Saved From Land Of Living Death

Insulin Shock Lifts Insanity Veil And Casts Light On Mind's Growth

Hopelessly insane men and women returned from the land of living death by insulin, the miraculous hormone which is saving millions from death by sugar, are bringing back with them the first "geographies of the mind", giving man the first inklings of what goes on in the amazingly intricate "labyrinths of psyche", it was reported before the closing sessions of the ninety-third annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, writes William L. Laurence in "The Gazette, Montreal".

Those returning from the land of eternal darkness, it was brought out, also bring back with them new light which not only partly penetrates the veil of mystery shrouding the processes of mental disease, but also casts a new sort of illumination on the mechanisms involved in the normal mental processes.

EPOCH-MAKING DISCOVERY

The new maps of "psyche's labyrinths", which may take their place alongside other first maps of voyages of discovery, were described by Professor Manfred Sakel, famous Vienna psychiatrist, who recently startled the world with the announcement of his discovery, since then corroborated at Bellevue Hospital and other institutions, that shocks produced by large doses of insulin will result in remarkably complete recoveries in a very high percentage of hopelessly insane persons.

Dr. Sakel's epochal discovery was made at the same psychiatric clinic of the University of Vienna where Sigmund Freud worked out his theory and method of psychoanalysis, and from which Professor Julius Wagner-Jauregg gave to the world the use of fever treatment as a cure for paresis, a dreadful brain-disease until then hopelessly incurable.

At a symposium at the New York Academy of Medicine a few weeks ago, where Dr. Sakel presented the first description of his method and technique before an American medical audience, he reported 70 per cent. full remissions in about 600 recent cases of the dreadful form of insanity known as dementia praecox, with 80 per cent. good remissions and return to useful work, while in chronic cases the remissions were forty per cent., results considered startling by psychiatrists.

Dr. Sakel went considerably further than he did in his earlier report. Not only have the results been substantiated in fully 1,000 cases of dementia praecox, but these very cases, by the new light they shed on the nature of mental disease in general, have made it possible to extend the method, with variations in technique, to other dreadful forms of insanity, such maniac depressive type compulsion neuroses", phychoses and hysteria.

BED-SIDE MIRACLES

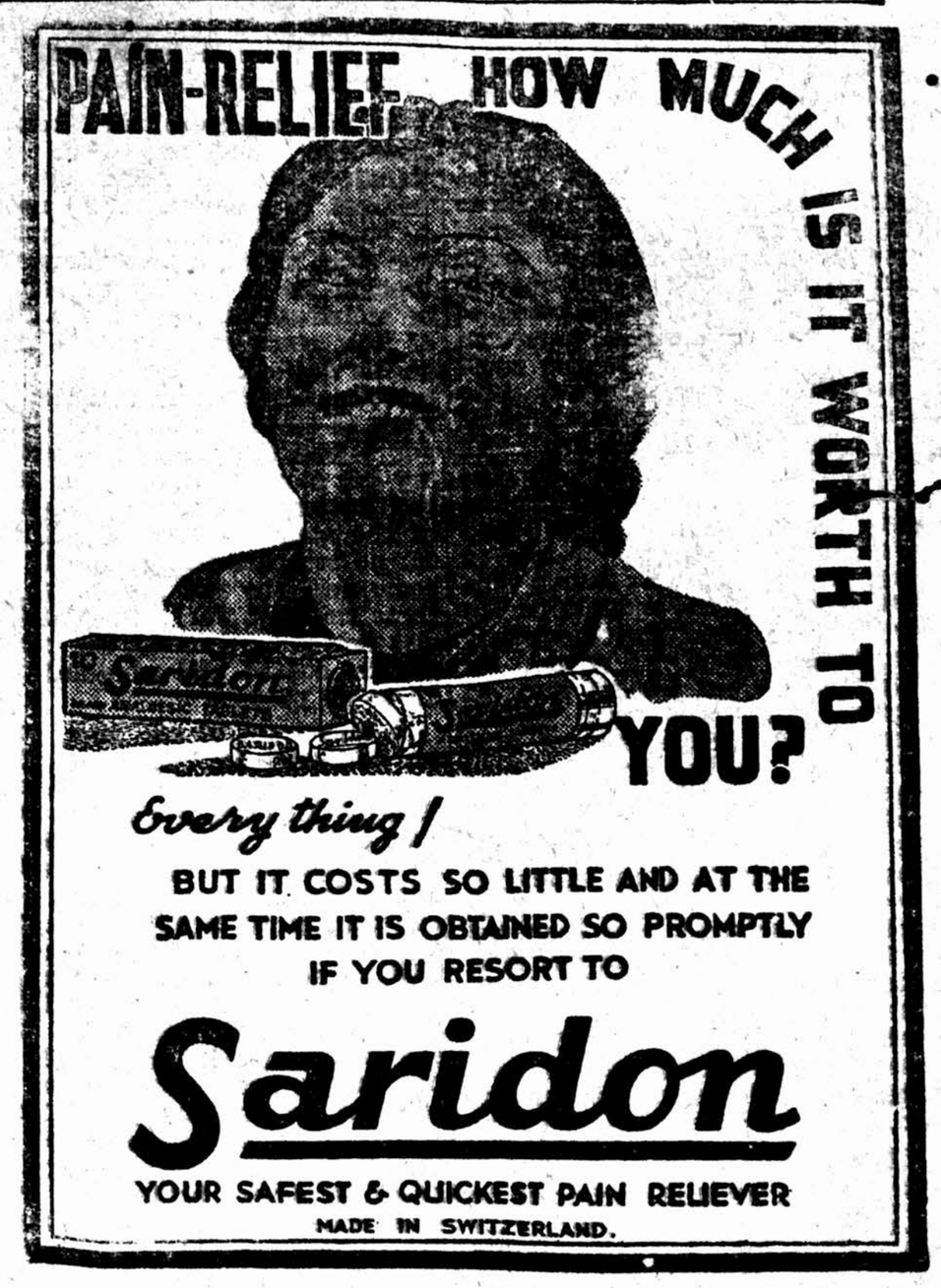
Encouraging results have been obtained in all these types, Dr. Sakel reported, but at present there are not enough cases on which to base definite conclusions.

In a paper regarded by those who heard it as a classic of its kind, Dr. Sakel recounted "bedside miracles" in which he watched personalities that had been rent asunder for years put together again, and observed, he believed, the actual "lifting", as it were, of veil after veil that had shrouded the minds of the possessed, and made it impossible for them to see the world as a sane normal person sees it.

Watching the "lifting of the veils" gave Dr. Sakel the first glimpses of the new "geographies of the mind". They are only glimpses, he emphasised, and later knowledge may require their being modified or even discarded, but for the present they fit in with the clinical observations and tally with the results obtained by the treatment.

Listening to the tales of the once-possessed at the time of their gradual emergence from the valley of mental shadows in the world of delusions and unreality, Dr. Sakel has also obtained a "mountain-

(Continued in Col. 2.)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TWO PROCESSIONS

(Continued From Page 42)

borders. Everyday Shivaji would make a round of his fortresses, inspecting and examining every valley and every place that might conceal an enemy. Aurangzeb determined to put down once and for all the periodical incursions and ravages of Shivaji in his southern empire; he summoned a large force and putting it under the command of experienced and well-seasoned generals, he despatched the force against his Mahratha foe. Among those who enlisted in this army were Humayun and Shah Akbar; to Shah Akbar this expedition meant much more than a military campaign. he wished to see Maharashtra, the country of his birth and his forefathers, he wished to see Shivaji of whose deeds the whole Moghul empire resounded. Shah Akbar was put in charge of a section of swordsmen or gladiators and Humayun in charge of the cavalry. These were inseparable friends both in peace and war. The army left Delhi and after a few months appeared in the Deccan on the borders of Maharashtra, where they encamped and began to study the nature of the country before commencing regular military operations. Shah Akbar and Humayun were charmed with the country, unlike the flat plains of Delhi, this country was full of mountains and valleys, all covered with the evergreen vegetation. To Shah Akbar this country appealed in a special manner, it was though he had awakened from a deep long sleep and found himself in familiar but long forgotten surroundings.

One day Shah Akbar and Humayun mounted their horses, intending to go out hunting in those magnificent valleys and glens. They were warned not to stray far from the camp. as marauding batches of Mahrathas were always on the look-out for stragglers from the camp. The two rode over hill and dale all through the morning but they did not come upon anything worth shooting. So they rode on further and further, allured by the wild fertility and charming prospect of mountain and valley. In the hot noon-day sun they rested a while, they quenched their thirst from a sparkling clear brook, tetherd their horses nearby and spread themselves in the shade of a huge tree. Everything was still and nothing broke the noon day silence of the forest save the murmur of the small brook just enough to lull one to response. Suddenly the clang of hoofs was heard, some horsemen galloping. Before they could reach their horses to vault into the saddle they were overpowered by about twelve Mahrathas. All was lost! They were in the hands of the enemy, who bound their hands with ropes and marched them along. It was a long, dreary march along the dusty paths of the mountains. In the distance they saw approaching towards them a group of horsemen, it was Shivaji and his escort who was ever on his rounds of inspection of the fortresses. As the great Shivaji approached, he saw the young men, prisoners, in the hands of the Mahrathas. He asked his men a few questions and they related to him the story of their capture. Shivaji's eyes then fell on the two youths. One was fair, round-limbed and strongly built, with fair blue eyes; the other dark, slim, of slight build but muscular with black hair. Shivaji noticed the difference between the two, then he asked one of them:

"Who are you?"

"I am a Moghul prisoner in your hands, taken after your ordinary fashion by surprise and ambuscade. Had I my cavalry here with me I would sweep these mountains of all the rats and vermin," replied Hunmayun with a haughty look of defiance mingled with contempt. Shivaji eyed the impudent youth but questioned his companion: "Who art thou?" Shah Akbar felt embarrassed, what should he say to the great Mahratha? what answer should he give him? could he say that he was a Mahratha? Shivaji would take him for an impostor. These difficulties were suddenly put an end to by Humayun, who taking a step or two forward boldly said: "This youth my friend is not a Moghul, but a Mahratha like yourself, he was brought to Delhi by his mother when he was a child of two." Shivaji and his men were suddenly taken aback at this disclosure, but the Mahratha looked steadfastly at Shah Akbar. Then from the top of the mountain a low, sustained sound of a horn was heard. The signal from the fortress that the enemy was in sight. Shivaji's eyes sparkled as when an eagle discerns its prey, then turning round to his men he said: "Take these two youths away, take that man (pointing to Humayun) to the prisoners' jail, while the other keep him confined in the Togarh fortress on top of yonder hill." In a cloud of dust Shivaji and his cavalry disappeared behind the hills.

* * *

About ten days after the above incident, in the vicinity of the Togarh fortress was seen a Mahratha girl of about eighteen years of age, evidently a peasant girl. This girl was no other than Mumtaz, the beautiful, resourceful and artful daughter of Aziz-ud-din, the Moghul. She had come in the Moghul army to Maharashtra in the guise of a Moghul soldier and by her intelligence and artfulness she eluded observation and detection. Now that she was in Maharashtra and coming to know of Shah Akbar's imprisonment in Togarh Fort, she discarded her male attire and donned on the garb of a Mahratha peasant girl—her plan was to gain admission to the Togarh Fort in order to see Shah Akbar and if possible to set him free.

At the entrance of the fortress near the ponderous door sat Tanaji, the guardian of the fortress, to pass this man meant to enter the fort. But Tanaji, the stout man of about thirty, was brought up in the Spartan school of Maharashtra. He was a man of iron, stern and inflexible, rigid in his duties and exact in the performance of every detail of his work as custodian of the Fortress. For a long time he stood watching the movements of a girl near the fortress. Mumtaz approached the man, but he warned her off, no stranger was allowed to come near the fort especially in these times of war. But Mumtaz was not to be daunted, she pleaded and coaxed and wheedled, but all to no purpose.

"I only want to see him, only for half an hour," she said. But Tanaji drove her off. This man, thought Mumtaz, is not the stuff that ordinary men are made of. He seemed proof against pleading and entreating, against the charms and wiles of a woman; at last Mumtaz thought of another way. She held a diamond in her hand, it flashed in the brilliant light of the sun. She said that she would give it to Tanaji if only he let her in and talk to the prisoner for half an hour. Tanaji stared at her and then looked at the diamond in the palm of her hand, it shone brilliantly, was large and worth a lot of money. Tanaji had married only a month ago, he had borrowed Rs. 200 from a money-lender for his marriage and had not yet paid and could find no money either, to pay. He saw the diamond, then he saw the money-lender, the hard and exacting money-lender. The diamond could be his, it was worth more than five times the money he had to pay, if only he would let her in. After all, reasoned Tanaji, what harm was there if he let her in? and, that only for half an hour, besides she was only an ordinary simple Mahratha girl. This did it. He pocketed the diamond and let Mumtaz in and led her to the dungeon room of the fortress. "Mind, only for half an hour, I'll come and bundle you out of the fortress, you wench." Thus saying he resumed his guard at the door of the fortress. The meeting between Mumtaz and Shah Akbar need not detain us long. She told him every thing that she had to tell and that it was her love for him that brought her to Maharashtra. It was the dying wish of Parvati, his mother, that Mumtaz should be his wife. Now she had come to the Togarh fortress to plan a possible way of escape.

"But this is impossible," said Shah Akbar, "I am surprised how you got in."

"It is easier to get you out of this, than it was for me to get in here" replied the girl.

"You have risked your life for me, Mumtaz; you had better leave me here and let them do with me what they like."

"No I cannot do that, I will free you. I tell you what. I shall see the great Shivaji myself and tell him who you are and then he will set you free," said Mumtaz.

"How do you propose to do that?" asked Shah Akbar.

"You leave that to me. I am known not only for my beauty, but also for my artfulness. So goodbye. It is time. I must leave this dungeon." With this she left the dungeon and was soon out of the Togarh Fortress. Tanaji stared at her, he wondered who she was and how she could afford to throw away diamonds.

"Looks like a princess, see her walk, no peasant woman that," said the stern man as he watched her walking away.

On the following day Shivaji was riding at the head of the horsemen on his usual rounds of inspection. As the horsemen were rounding the side of a hill, suddenly a young woman, a Mahratha of the peasant class, threw herself in the path of the horsemen. Shivaji and his horsemen drew up their reins smartly, the sudden action almost throwing the horses on their haunches. The men immediately drew out their swords expecting some stratagem, but the woman raised herself and stood in the middle of the road confronting the horsemen, and addressing Shivaji she said: "O, great leader and lord of the Mahratha people, listen to the pleading of a poor Mahratha girl." Shivaji expecting some recital of the brutal treatment of his soldiers, listened. The girl went on: "Ten days ago on this very road you came across two young prisoners of your soldiers. You took them for Moghuls—one of them O lord, is a Mahratha, the one whom you ordered to be taken to the Togarh Fortress. Listen, O mighty warrior, twenty years ago, a band of Moghuls attacked a marriage procession and kidnapped a noble Maratha lady—Parvati by name—and her infant son. The lady died, but the son still lives—he lives in the Fortress of Togarh, a prisoner of the Mahrathas."

When she finished, Shivaji stared at her for a long time, absorbed in thought. He recalled the meeting ten days ago with the two prisoners and he recalled the marriage procession of twenty-two years ago vividly the kidnapping of the lady and her infant son—he was in the procession himself, Shivaji, then a lad of eighteen or twenty. He turned round to the horsemen and rode to the Fort of Togarh. Arrived at the Fort, Tanaji was told to bring out the prisoner, the prisoner brought out, a few questions were asked and then the horsemen with Shah Akbar and Mumtaz were conveyed to the residence of the Bhonsle family. Shaji Rao Bhonsle, the father of Shah Akbar, still lived and we may imagine the joy on beholding his son. The whole story was once again narrated, Mumtaz taking the honours and the house of the Bhonsles resounded with joy and merry-making, and even the Moghul invaders were forgotten for a time.

* * *

It is needless to say that Shah Akbar or to give him his real Mahratha name Tikoji Bhonsle married Mumtaz. There was a gorgeous marriage procession..... and although the Moghuls lay encamped close at hand, the marriage went on uninterruptedly. The bracelet, the family heirloom of the Bhonsles was after all retained in the family and the shades of Parvati were allowed to rest in peace.

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Nature's Underground Studio

(Continued from page 6)

some things await. The ranger has begged the guests to refrain from horseplay and unnecessary comment. You find that the 300 men, women and children in the party are speechless; that this is no place for words. All you hear is the shuffle of feet, as you go down, ever down, with darkness closing behind you.

Sometimes, the rangers admit, visitors suffer from claustrophobia. The average is about one case among every 5,000 visitors. These cases are neatly cut from the rest of the tourist herd, and a ranger with a flashlight takes them back, throwing the switches as he goes. If they are stricken with the horrors in the greater depths, somewhere near the 750-foot level, it is best to get them to the elevators. The elevators, second in speed only to those in the Empire State Building, get them to the surface in a minute.

Sir Harry Lauder, the Scottish comedian, entered the caves about four years ago with Henry Andrews, a friend. Andrews made some light remark as they proceeded. Sir Harry hushed him. "Do stop, man", he murmured. "Ye've never been nearer to God than ye are this second." You get that feeling

From the bottom of one of the steep descents you turn to look back, just before the lights go off Four or five hundred feet above you see the twisting course you have followed. Most of it is in deep shadow, with the grotesque architecture of Nature and the bejewelled walls of a hundred different shades of gold, coral and pink seeming ages remote. Everything about you suggests the infinite in Time, in Mystery, in Silence and in Space.

What a place to bring some Mad Dictator! The rangers tell you that nowhere in the world does the human ego shrink so fast. The plotting politician, greedy for power, after one look at these silent shapes that were millions of years in the making, begins to understand that he is playing for mere marbles; that his passing is only a tiny smudge in the history of recorded time.

Underground Studio

Suddenly you stand upon the threshold of the Green Lake Room. Off to the deep right you see a hunchbacked organist with a malformed head, bent over the keys of a towering instrument. Behind him a great, silent host in spotless white vestments. All images of ageless stone; just mere statues in nature's great underground studio, all sculptured in utter darkness. Everywhere along the walls that vanish out of sight, even in the strong indirect lighting, you gaze upon mighty cascades, frozen in action Great Niagaras stopped in motion; fixed in glistening stone.

Now, the King's Palace. A vast hall with enormous forests of soaring trees all hung with delicate Spanish moss—but not living trees. All delicate ivory carving due to millions of years of seepage Off to one side the broken stump of a titanic stone sequoia, measuring fifteen to twenty feet at the base. You duck through a tiny arch (the room narrows down to a mere keyhole) and your eyes are dazzled by the magnificent Queen's Chamber, beyond.

Here, you think, is a chamber where great gods might come to sulk, to sit and brood over godly problems. Great congregations of servants and courtiers backed against the walls, all clad in alabaster frippery. Distorted court fools in crazy cap and bells. Dark corridors leading off the great main chamber, into deeper blackness. You say, instinctively, what Mrs. George Arliss whispered to a ranger, not long ago:

"If living dragons came through those openings, breathing fire, I would be ready for it I expect it."

Every one gets that feeling.

No space to describe all the rooms. You come through the vast halls of the Mountain Kings where the formations take the shape of stacks of ancient scrolls and you feel as though you stood in a library older than the world itself. Above rise golden galleries, with their tops out of sight.

By this time you are gorged with beauty. The heart and the nerves are tense with it. The eyes ready to split at the seams with it. And you haven't seen one-millionth of it.

The Big Room—4,000 feet long. 625 feet wide. The ceilings and the domes, with fantastic chandeliers a half block long, rise more than 300 feet from the vast plain that is the floor. The carvings and outcroppings back in the wall shadows are myriad shapes; distorted prehistoric beasts clinging to slippery walls of onyx; turrets, temples, minerals, mosques, pagodas.

In the Big Room lies the Cavern Restaurant. You could feed 100,000 here or a whole nation. Jim White stands behind a little counter, selling paper-back books that tell of his exploration. If you are tired at this point the elevators will shoot you to sunlight. Few accept the change. Something holds them—something that has a good measure of primitive fear in it.

Bottomless Pit

You pass the Giant Dome, the world's largest and most beautiful stalagmite. It is an enormous column rising out of the floor of the Big Room; resembles the Leaning Tower. You pass the Red Queen, a pug-nosed monstrosity straight out of "Alice". You come upon a plain alive with snakes, lizards, nameless things that might be prehistoric animals. At one point in the room the space is large enough to hold the world's largest zeppelin. Mr. Litchfield of the Goodyear Company made that remark himself, on a tour with Colonel Thomas Boles, the superintendent of the caverns.

The Bottomless Pit. No man knows where it ends. Amelia Earhart, told that it has been plumbed to 1,230 feet, but never explored. has begged for the privilege of accompanying the party that will eventually try to find where it leads. There may be bigger rooms, greater wonders, still deeper in the caverns. So far only seven miles of the thirty-two explored miles of cavern have been opened to the public.

Pools of water, bluer than purest acquamarine or zircon, imprisoned in onyx basins, are sunk in the floor. You pass from one great vista to another, utterly speechless. Behind you the lights go dark—a fearful dark, deeper, you think, than any you have known. At last you come to the Rock of Ages, soaring up from the ground, with legions of grotesque shapes and forms huddled behind it in the half-light.

Colonel Boles calls for complete silence. He tells you the story of the awesome column; how scientists have computed its age at more than 50,000,000 years. It is flouted and brown, ivory and pink. The colonel announces the whole cavern will be plunged into darkness for irty seconds: that the darkness will be followed by the Parade of Light, with the switches going on a few seconds apart, starting a half mile to the west.

Darkness. Such a darkness as you have never known, or felt. For you can feel it. You hear the concerted intake of breath. You are prisoners, all 300 of you, 750 feet under the earth, in a mad half-world peopled with menacing gargoyles and monsters that might come to life. You think—

Out of the utter blackness comes floating, as if from out of illimitable Time, the softly sung opening of "Rock of Ages".

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee.

Hands grip hands in the sheer loveliness of it, the heart-fluttering mystery of it.

When I draw this fleeting breath,
When I close my eyes in death.

Quavering and sweet, the hymn floats out of the great void, sung by invisible rangers. The Parade of Light begins. Distant precincts of the endless caverns come alight, go dark again as the radiance advances. The parade ends with the hymn.

Sir Harry Lauder chose the right words. You will never be nearer to God than you will be in that second.

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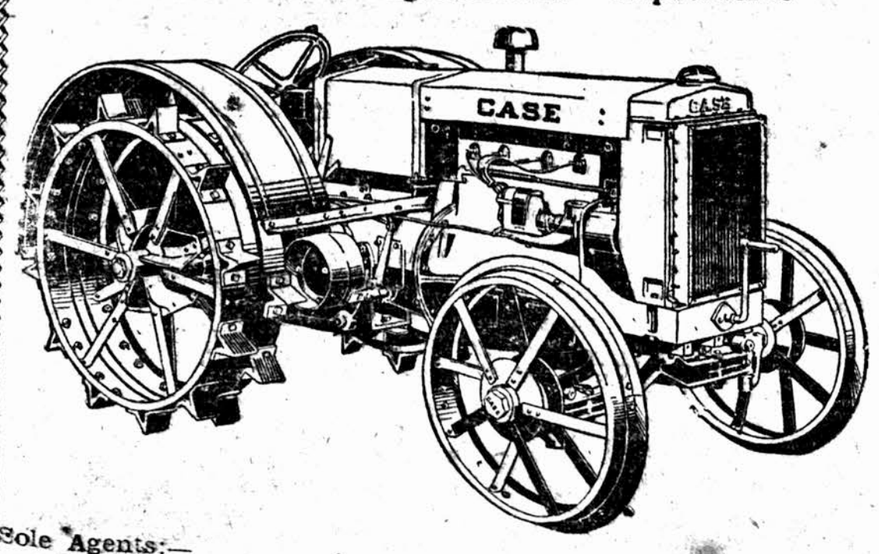

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ATTACK ON NANGA-PARVAT

(Continued From Page 2)

vestigations at lower regions also joined them and tried to go-up but failed. Thus closed the 1934 German Nanga-Parvat Expedition.

A ght O Distress

In fact, Nanga-Parvat is not so high as Mt. Everest, where climbers have even gone beyond 28000 ft. Nanga-Parvat is only 26652 ft. The highest point reached by the 1934 party, was 24446 ft. just beyond Silbersattle. The difference of altitudes ranging between the temporary base camp (12000) and camp VIII, 24446 was only a difference of 12000 ft. which they bridged by the establishment of eight camps. It was a most sagacious measure they adopted. But the apparent mistake on their part was that all camps were not constantly kept in touch with each other and were not well provisioned and well-equipped. For instance while Drexel was struggling for his life at camp II, help was sought from camp I and III but to no response. The following quotation is important to note:—

"In my anxiety, I sent Pasang with a message to camp III that Welzenbach should come down to me with tent and sleeping sack. Pasang was back again in the incredibly short space of 3 hours. "No Sahebs and No porters."

Suspecting nothing that advance party had gone on to camp IV a further message was sent to camp I to report Drexel's serious condition.

From 10 a.m. Alfred became unconscious. I called his name loudly to him and rubbed his temples with snow. It was in vain. The kindness of nature had sunk him in a comfortable state of unconsciousness and freed him from his pain. The avalanche roared down from the steep face from Nanga-Parvat. I was alone with my sick friend and my sorrow for him. From hour to hour he was visibly sinking. In my distress, I sent Pasang down again with an urgent message to camp I. At 5-30 p.m. he returned with Bernard (Doctor) and Mullritter. It was a great relief to me and a spark of hope again flickered up in me when the doctor arrived. Exhausted though he was from the ascent, Bernard took neither food nor drink, but at once devoted himself to the invalid. He diagnosed pneumonia and was greatly alarmed at Alfred's condition. In order to do all that was humanly possible, he sent Pasang and Palton at once as express messengers to camp I, to fetch oxygen. Mullritter helped the doctor nobly with manual assistance. I was no longer capable of doing so.

A raging snow storm lashed against the tent. It was as if Nature herself would strive for the young life here fighting with death. Once for an instant, the clouds of evening were parted and the Sun stood red over the Hindu-Kush. Soon all was over. Alfred slept his life away, smiling."

Ill-Equipped And Ill-Provisioned

From Merkel's diary at camp I, at 7 p.m. on receipt of a chit from camp II, from the doctor asking for the oxygen. "Send up more oxygen to-day, it is a question of Bulbo's life." Wieland, Kikuli and Zigmy hurried off immediately at 7 p.m. in the hailstorm for the base-camp to get oxygen apparatus brought up to us by the best goers by 10 p.m. at latest.....Meanwhile those were to make the difficult journey through the labyrinth in darkness and snow-storm. Wieland, Pasang and Palton rested themselves. Towards 9 p.m. the thunderstorm was over. I lay awake in anxious for our friend. At 10.25, I heard dull sound of hurrying steps and lit the lamp. Gay-lay and Dakshi laid the oxygen chest in front of my tent. They were thankful to get tea and cigarettes from me. The two men have come at a splendid pace over the glacier in pitch black night with one petroleum lamp. At 11 p.m. Pasang Palton and Weiland set out for camp II.

The repeated mistake of ill-equipped and ill-provisioned tents at each camps prevailed all through. In the final assault, on their return journey from camp VIII, exhausted men desired to wait at camp VII and VI, but there was only one sleeping sack. Through the stormy night, Wilzenbach slept in the open and died in the morning. Similarly other porters on return neither get food at camps nor protection, so all five died between camp VI and V. A case of sheer negligence.

Another trouble that beset the party was loss of most auspicious time, on account of dearth of Tsampa, which will be explicit from the following:—

"In consequences of a snow-storm during the passage of Burzil Pass our anxiety waited delivery of Tsampa (ground barley) the indispensable high altitude food of our Darjeeling porters, had suffered a delay, which upset our programme. Nothing could be done before its arrival. Thus, again, we lost some valuable days."

A third blunder on the part of the climbers was that in spite of the fact that it was already July 8, and the Monsoon had set in its full swing, they made extra halt with a view to reach the summit and get improved weather. Had it been May or September 8, there was every hope of improving weather, but from the first week of July to first week of September monsoon is very strong and no lull is possible. Again, at this time, they waited for a support from the lower camps, while communication was entirely cut off with them on account of the blizard. At a time they were compelled to take shelter in a snow-cave, thus their energy was sapped and they were confined.

The Baltis porters strike on the pretex of illness is fourth misfortune which surrounded them. The Darjeeling men did their duty but one and half months double duty also took off their vim and vitality and they could no longer bear the strain in their last days. Porters are an indispensible factor, for the higher climbing. On such occasions there must be always reserve porters ready either at the base of mid-camps to meet emergencies.

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WILD CARGO

(Continued from page 1)

his prospective victims, he selected his elephant—a medium-sized female that was locked between two larger specimens in the rear—and waited for her to lift one of her legs.

The second she did this he slipped the noose around the upraised member and speedily tightened it. Then, without losing any time, he ran back with the rope and worked it several times around the nearest stout tree—one that he had picked out earlier as the likeliest for his purpose.

Caught!

This done, he shouted to his jumping, gesticulating comrades to notify them that it was no longer necessary to hold the herd at bay. The pair quickly left their posts and rushed to his aid. Simultaneously the elephants in the front rank went tearing straight ahead, releasing the other animals in the ravine, and soon the herd—minus only The Patsy, who was caught—were moving along peacefully through the jungle, browsing again as before the Ceylonese three appeared.

The next move was to take a half-hitch around the tree with the rope by way of doubly securing The Patsy. Then the animal was worked back till she was flush against the tree—one of the trio jumping up and down and waving his arms as before to accomplish this, his companions readjusting the rope and taking up the slack. When their captive was lashed fast to the tree the natives proceeded with the job of hobbling her front feet with rattan.

Then began the process of taming, which covered a period of two to three weeks, and which I shall not attempt to describe here. It's a story in itself, the details of which are not essential to the present narrative.

The job of taming over, the Singhalese entered upon the final stage of their task—the business of walking their captive home, a long and arduous proceeding.

I had just arrived in Kandy from Colombo where my main business was the assembling of a fine collection of birds and small animals to fill a number of important orders. Among the required specimens which I had been successful in securing were green flycatchers, blue rollers, coppersmiths (beautiful bright green birds whose cry suggests someone pounding on copper), dahl thrushes, golden-throated green bulbuls, red jungle fowl (from which species all modern poultry is descended), bonnet monkeys, langurs and specimens of the long-tailed gray woolly monkey of Ceylon.

Kandy is only a short journey from Colombo and I had made the trip there to see if I could pick up a good-natured, medium-sized elephant capable of being trained to carry children. I had an order for two such elephants.

One of these animals secured (it was in my compound at Katong, outside Singapore), I was now looking for the other. Kandy is the main clearing house for elephants in Ceylon.

"I See Patsy"

I learned from the first trader I visited that a young elephant very much like what I wanted had just been brought in from the jungle. For a fee he agreed to accompany me as interpreter to the open field where the animal was being held. Not long afterward I opened negotiations with the three Singhalese for The Patsy.

They told me how they had captured her, which I described earlier, their story varying only slightly from what I had once observed myself on one of these strange equipmentless elephant hunts. The primitive process is standard among the expert elephant men of the Ceylonese jungle.

First I gave The Patsy a thorough examination. She was good strong animal and of the right size. Her feet were in good condition and her legs were straight and sturdy. Her only deficiency was that she was full of ticks. The creases in her trunk and behind the shoulders and ears and the wrinkles on the inner side of the upper legs were alive with these little pests.

I suppose it sounds surprising that as thick-skinned an animal as an elephant can be annoyed by ticks but it is a fact none the less. The skin where the creases and wrinkles form becomes very tender and these places are the ones sought out by the vermin.

An elephant that has as many ticks as The Patsy (luckless devil!) is bound to be fretful and fidgety. The pestiferous insects make her uncomfortable and as a result the job of transporting her becomes very difficult. I know of few things more trying than the task of travelling with a restless elephant for any real distance.

I told the three Singhalese that before I would consider buying their elephant (they were very anxious to sell) they would have to remove the ticks. The spokesman laughed and assured me that ticks on an elephant weren't anything to worry about. Most elephants had 'em. Surely the white gentleman must be having his first experience with elephants if he did not know that. I didn't trouble to tell him how many dozens of elephants I had handled. I concentrated on getting the interpreter to convey to him that no elephant with ticks had ever entered my compound and that I had no intention of setting a precedent.

Seeing that I meant business, the spokesman promised to have the ticks removed by the following day.

Bought

The next day I met the three Singhalese at the appointed hour. They were jabbering away excitedly when I arrived. The Patsy was snorting and stamping around as if in great discomfort, rubbing against a tree by way of scratching herself. I could see at a glance that her skin was badly inflamed in several places.

I soon learned that in de-ticking the animal the Singhalese had used too strong a solution of a powerful disinfectant used extensively in the East. They had employed a mixture strong enough to remove the hide along with the ticks.

The damage done was not serious, but the searing liquid had given The Patsy a severe burning and she was in considerable pain. That elephant simply had no luck.

I bought The Patsy for 2,000 rupees (dol. 720), hoping a change of ownership would change her luck. Three or four days later the entire outer surface of her skin started peeling off, a process involving more pain and discomfort. All over her body and legs and trunk, great patches of peeling skin were curled up ready to drop off. She was pretty much the predicament of a person who has suffered a severe sunburn.

When the rolls of burned skin finally separated themselves from the under surface of the thick hide, they left the animal a little lighter in colour. For about a week she was sore all over.

I got The Patsy back to Colombo without mishap. There I found that one of the Blue Funnel Boats was due to leave for Calcutta the next day; so I engaged passage for myself, a Singhalese assistant and my live stock. But when the boat came in she had a heavy load of deck cargo and the captain refused to add my freight to it, mainly on account of the elephant, which would take too much room, he said.

This was a tough break all around—but mainly for The Patsy. After an overnight train and ferry crossing from Colombo to the India side, we would entrain at Talaimannar. The trip by rail from there to Calcutta involves three days of the hottest, most uncomfortable riding imaginable, during which time The Patsy would be tied up, one hind leg and one front leg lashed to the sides of an all-metal freight car made sizzling hot during the day by the tropical sun. Had we been able to go by boat the elephant would have had far more comfortable quarters and easier riding. The Patsy was in for all manner of jouncing and jarring.

(To Be Continued)

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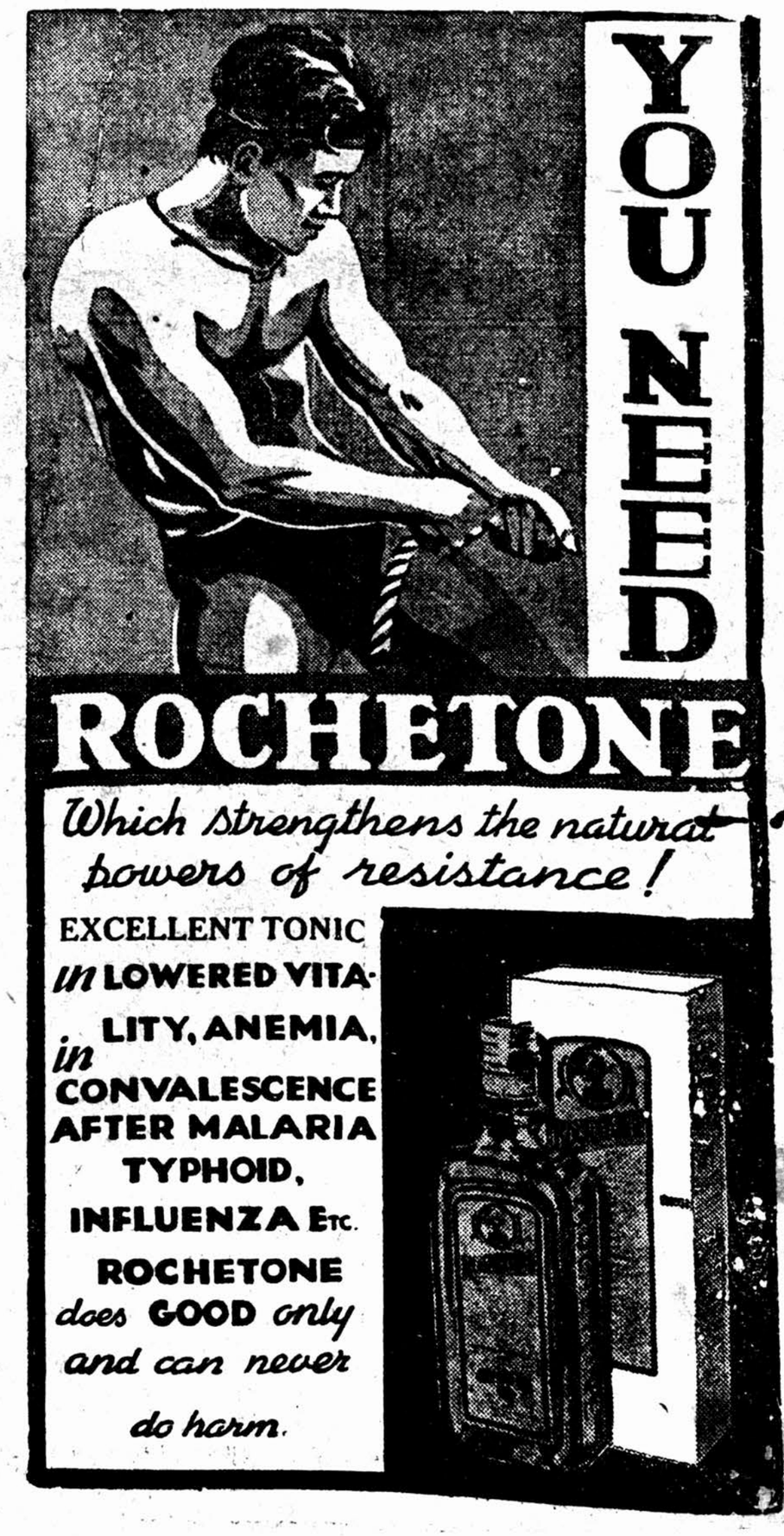


LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Good morning!" said the canvasser. "I have here a simple gar-get to prevent doors from slamming—"

"Not this door, thank you."

* * *

"Was there any shade in the desert?"

"Yes, but I couldn't get in it."

"Why not?"

"Have you ever tried to sit in your own shadow?"

* * *

A man found himself at a teetotal banquet. He suffered patiently until the dessert arrived, when a neighbour pressed him to have some grapes. "No, thank you," he growled. "I don't take my wine in pills."

* * *

"Heard the latest about Newrich?"

"No—what now?"

"He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back and asked for a Louis XVI."

* * *

The kindergarten teacher was telling her class about the canary bird.

"Can any little boy tell me what a canary can do that I can't? she asked.

A hand went up.

"All right, Marvin."

"He can tak a bath in a saucer."

Correct Version.—Butcher: "I can't give you any more credit, sir, Your bill is bigger now than it should be."

Customer: "I know that. Just make it out as it should be and I'll pay it."—"Toronto Star."

* * *

Visibrella—What with umbrellas being manufactured in gay colors, lace and cellophane, French designers have turned out the "visibrella." It is a sunshine variety of transparent rubber which allows the holder to look at the rain

* * * *

Fall—Barbara Kinney of San Francisco, seven, fell two stories from a window of her home and landed in a wash-tub filled with clothes. Her only hurt was a bruised leg.

* * *

Taking Possession.—"Hey!" said Satan to the new arrival, "you act as if you owned this place."

"I do. My wife just gave it to me."—"U. S. S. Pennsylvania Keystone."

* * *

Meow.—Kitty: "Gracious, it's been five years since I've seen you. You look lots older."

Kat: "Really, my dear? I don't think I would have recognized you if it wasn't for the coat."—"U.S.S. Tennesse Tar."

Duels—Texans are tired of snickers at their solemn inaugural ceremonies. So they have decided to vote out a section of the ceremony in which the inauguree swears he never has fought a duel. This has been a sure-fire laugh-getter at all functions.

* * *

Alarm—Hearing the fire-alarm, teachers at Culver School, Evansville, Indiana, shooed pupils out of the building into a driving rainstorm. Under the down-pour no one could find any trace of fire. Then it was found that lightning had set off the alarm-system.

* * *

Grammar.—"Are your father and mother in?" asked the visitor of the small boy who opened the door.

"They was in," said the child, "but they is out!".

"They was in . They is out. Where's your grammar?"

"She's gone upstairs," said the boy, "for a lay-down ."—Hartford Courant.

* * *

That'll Do.—Dentist: "You needn't open your mouth any wider. When I pull your tooth I expect to stand outside."—"Toronto Globe and Mail."

Addition.—Rich Man: "There's no sense in teaching the boy to count over 100. He can hire accountants to do his bookkeeping."

Tutor: "Yes, sir, but he'll want to play his own game of golf, won't he?"—"Christian Science Monitor"

* * *

Prepared.—Smith entered a big London store and made his way to the gardening department. "I want three lawn-mowers," he said.

The assistant stared hard at him. "Three, sir". he echoed. "You must have a very big estate."

"Nothing of the kind," snapped Smith, grimly. "I have two neighbours."—"Two Bells."

* * *

More.—Druggist (to motorist who had been carried into his shop after an accident): "Yes, sir, you had a very bad smash, but I managed to bring you to."

Motorist: "I don't remember. Do you mind bringing me two more?"

Foretop, U. S. C. G."

* * *

Insult.—"I've finished with that girl."

"Why?"

"She asked me if I danced."

"What's so insulting about that?"

"I was dancing with her when she asked me."—"Cotton Ginners' Journal."

* * * *

Puzzle.—"I suppose," said the lady to the tram-conductor, "If I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as the other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat."

"Of course, madam," the conductor replied, politely, "he will be treated the same as other passengers and can occupy a seat, provided he does not put his feet on it."—"Boston Evening Transcript".

* * *

No Help for It.—Two elderly members, met at the club after many years. Said one to the other, who was slightly deaf: "I'm sorry to hear of the death of your wife."

"Eh? What's that?"

"I'm sorry to hear your wife is dead."

"Speak up, man. I can't hear you".

"I'm sorry you've buried your wife!"

"But I had to. She died."—Weekly News (Auckland, N. Z.).

* * *

"John, you must discharge the cook. She was impertinent to me and threatened to throw me out of the kitchen."

"The idea! I shall certainly discharge her. No one can talk to my wife like that and not answer to me for it."

"I'm glad to hear you say that, John; Maggie is in the kitchen now."

"All right. I'm going to the office. When you hear the telephone ring, tell Maggie I want to speak to her."

* * *

A woman was walking down a street with a Pekingese on a leash. A huge van was pulled up to the kerb and a pair of mechanics were banging away at the engine, trying to get the contraption started. When the woman and the tiny dog came alongside, one of the men advanced:—

"Lady could we borrow your dog for a minute?"

The woman was startled.

"Why, what are you going to do with the dog?"

"Hitch 'im up to the van to get it started."

"How idiotic! A little dog like that couldn't pull that big van."

"Oh, that's all right, lady," said the driver, with complete assurance; "we got whips!"

Our Humorist At Large

"What delicious cake, wifey dear. Did you buy it all by yourself?"

"It's a shame to kill that chicken for the tenth anniversary of our wedding when the poor thing wasn't to blame".

"She always moves in best circles."

"No wonder she's so giddy."

"Last night Frank p... his arm round me four times."

"Oh, I could not bear a man with such long arms."

"You poor child, you're sobbing your heart out."

"No, I'm not, I'm sobbing a hat out of my husband.

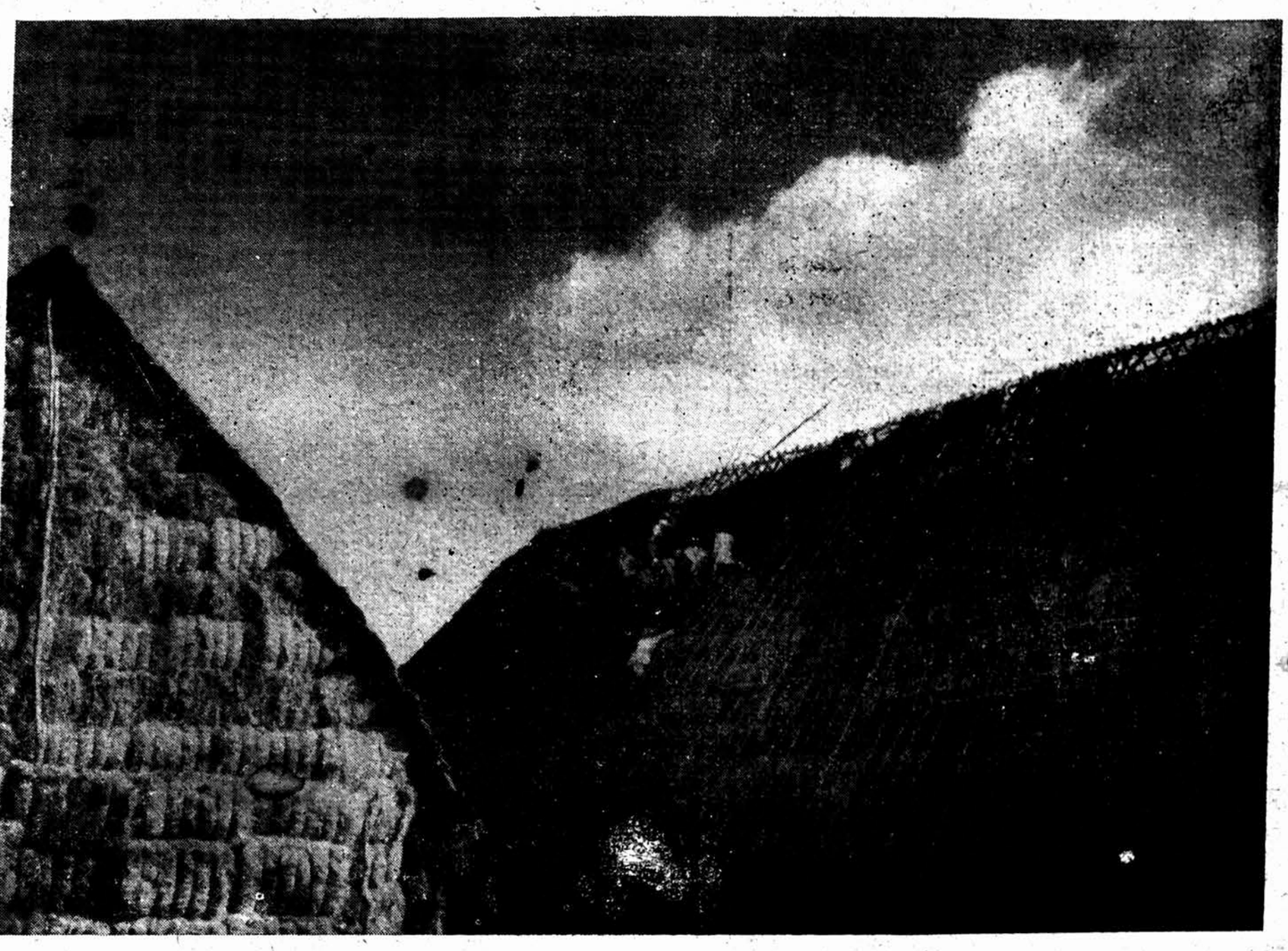
Manager (to applicant) "Worried or single?"

FOR YOUR BREAKFAST SALAD: From Cart to boat and vice versa. This is how we get our onions from Bombay Suburbs. Photo shows unloading of a cart load of onions at Manore Creek from Gorai village.

Miss Clements, member of the Australian women's cricket team on tour in England, puts some force into her batting.

Preparing For Monsoon

Mr. Churchill, ever hat-conscious, wore the cap of Engine Driver Sparkes when at Euston he named a new L.M.S. locomotive "Royal Naval Division," after the unit he created in 1914.



Hayricks in the making.

President Lebrun saluting French flags of ancient times at the celebration of the Centenary of the Triumphal Arch in Paris.

Bonaparte, the first Consul of France, being represented at the Centenary Celebration of the Triumphal Arch in Paris.

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